

密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday September 27th 1919

Japan and the Peace Treaty -
Observations

By T. R. Jernigan

The Old and the New in China's Industrial
Development

The Leader of the Chinese Student Movement

By W. S. Wang

Importance of China's Wood
Oil Industry

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Vol. X No. 4

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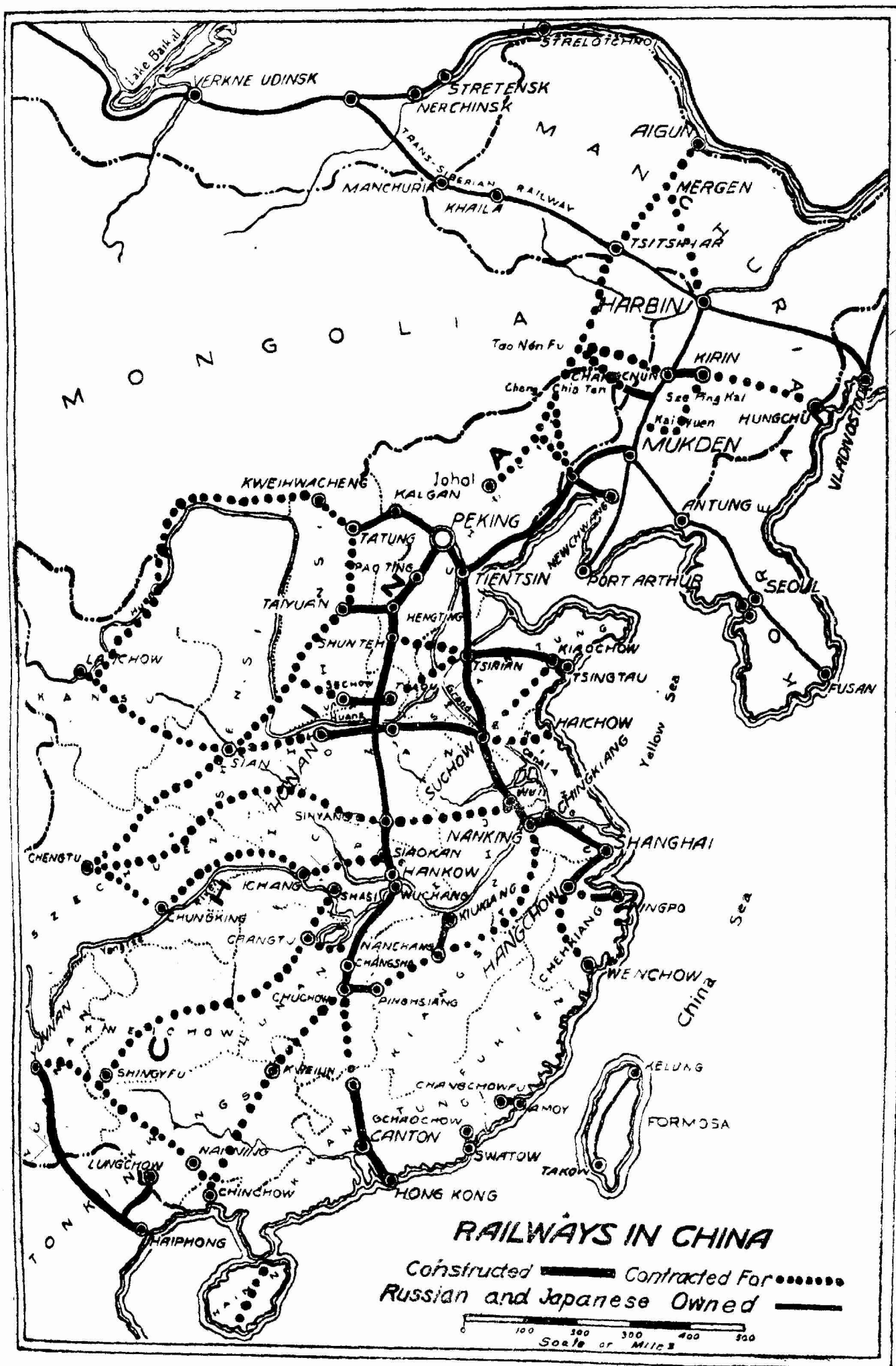
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Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from 11th July to 20th July, 1919

Name of Line	Pas- senger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sund- ries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1			Traffic train miles run				
					In- crease	De- crease	Compared with same period last year		Accu- mulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year				
							Present year	Per- centage of In- crease or Dec.		In- crease	De- crease	Per- centage of In- crease or Dec.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Peking-Hankow	170628	360338	332	531298	59628	.....	13408308	907957	.....	6.77	2111036	68827	.....	3.26
Peking-Mukden	183655	252845	738	437238	.....	85950	10585675	.....	1201508	-11.35	1873498	.....	119733	-6.39
Tientsin-Pukow	131158	174272	6441	311871	39054	.....	7918324	1517579	.....	19.17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	26463	49713	4468	80644	.....	875	2464211	114293	.....	4.64	470286	103838	.....	22.08
Shanghai-Nanking	89765	59931	2611	152307	40122	.....	3035758	532077	.....	17.53	846012	76412	.....	9.03
Shanghai-H.-Ningpo ..	45540	22997	742	69279	10587	.....	1432078	85529	.....	5.97	342245	1961	.....	.57
Cheng-Tai	107745	27552755	105	63634	2192	.....	1962167	.....	296835	-17.54	363576	.....	15021	-4.13
Canton-Kowloon	18719	2154	700	21573	.....	1013	548992	38269	.....	6.97	147273	291	.....	.20
Kirin-Changchun	17352	35702	320	53374	13183	.....	998905	135703	.....	13.58	205692	.....	3522	-1.71
Taokow-Chinghua	4399	23363	171	27933	1864	.....	527399	.....	13966	-2.65	123581	.....	7517	-6.06
Chuchow-Pinghsiang ..	2662	17392	.....	20054	7741	.....	301407	160957	.....	53.40	101560	53026	.....	52.21
Canton-Samshui .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy	820	25	83	928	.....	699	17467	.....	15515	-88.82	3739	.....	10251	-274.16
Kaifeng-Honan	15077	15193	1789	32959	6676	.....	783261	269873	.....	34.46	159071	.....	3724	-2.34
Wuchang-Changsha ..	18980	3101	77	22158	16955	.....	653198	592790	.....	70.75	148655	135216	.....	90.96
Ssu-Tsen	4421	9287	7	13715	5447	.....	381277	166708	.....	43.72	60952	21535	.....	35.33
TOTAL	741313	1079018	18584	1838965	114912		44748427	2993911		6.69	6957176	301338		4.3

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MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST 密勒氏評論報

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE investigations of the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate into the details of America's relations with Japan in the last two or three years has had one highly important effect. It has served to repudiate in no uncertain terms the Japanese interpretation of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement of 1917. The bulletin of the Far Eastern Bureau of New York for August 20, just to hand, gives illuminating details regarding this piece of Japanese diplomacy and also explains why Baron Ishii was recalled as Japanese Ambassador from the United States:

Secretary of State Lansing, testifying on the pact he negotiated with Viscount Ishii in 1917, utterly demolished the Japanese misinterpretations of the agreement current since Japan induced us to sign it.

In the first place, the Secretary of State brought out the fact that the Japanese envoy knew of the secret treaties Japan had forced her Allies to subscribe to in the dark days of 1917, but that Ishii was too shrewd to lay his cards on the table:

"Did Ishii, when negotiating with you in 1917, make any statement at all indicating that his government had made the secret agreements with Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia?" Senator Borah asked Secretary of State Lansing.

"You know that he knew of those agreements at the time he was discussing the Lansing-Ishii agreement with you, do you not?"

"Yes."

"And that Ishii, by design and intention, or otherwise, kept this information from you, the Secretary of State of the United States?" insisted Senator Borah.

"Not necessarily by design," was Lansing's reply. "He did not say anything at all on the subject."

That the pact Ishii got for Japan did not recognize her paramountcy in China, is the purport of the Secretary of State's declaration regarding the scope of the agreement. This

contradicts absolutely the Japanese statements, official and otherwise, which have flooded the Orient to the damage of America since we signed the Lansing-Ishii arrangement. The Secretary of State's views presented to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations are:

"In regard to the Lansing-Ishii agreement, I suggested to Viscount Ishii that it would be well for the two governments to reaffirm the 'open door' policy for China, on the ground that reports were being spread that Japan proposed to take advantage of war conditions to spread her influence in China.

"Ishii said he thought that Japan's special interest in China should be recognized in any agreement we might make. I said that, of course, the United States recognized that, because of geographical location, Japan had a peculiar interest in China, but that the danger of putting it in any agreement was that it might be misconstrued and that therefore I objected to it.

"I further told him that if he understood 'special interest' meant 'paramount interest' I could not discuss it further.

"Ishii suggested a 'Monroe Doctrine' for the Far East. I told him that the Monroe Doctrine did not give the United States a paramount interest over any nation on this hemisphere. And I thought the same principle should be applied to China. I told him that no paramount interest and no special privileges should be given any other nation with regard to China. Ishii maintained silence."

In the face of this conversation, there is no need to comment upon the honesty of Japanese statements since 1917 as to the interpretation of the Lansing-Ishii agreement. Could there be anything but a deliberate attempt to mislead in the strenuous and persistent efforts made by the Japanese government officially and by the Japanese press to convince the Chinese government and people and all foreigners in the Orient that the United States government had recognized the "paramountcy" of Japan in the Far East?

A SIGNIFICANT element in the development of business in China notable at the present time is the return to China of Chinese business men who have had business experience and training abroad. This is especially notable in the banking and retailing lines. In Shanghai for example within the year two thoroughly modern department stores have been opened for business which are entirely Chinese owned and managed. The buildings occupied by these stores are modern in every sense of the word and the service is practically as up-to-date as a person would expect to find in a medium sized city in America. These stores are rapidly extending their branches to other cities of China and their influence upon future selling methods in China will be tremendous. Already we find other businesses in other lines imitating the department stores by installing modern fittings and service. These new department stores have brought about a curious condition in retailing in

Shanghai. The first retail stores in China organized along the line of the "department" store abroad were started by foreigners. They have built up profitable businesses in China and have offered excellent outlets for introducing foreign goods into China. But these foreign-owned stores have not kept up with the times. The buildings are old and unsightly and modern selling and advertising methods are unknown to them. Now the Chinese business man, fresh from foreign fields, with capital and new ideas acquired in foreign lands, comes back to China and immediately relegates his foreign competitors who have not kept up with the times to the background. The modern Chinese banker has also been doing much the same thing, but to a somewhat lesser degree for the foreign banker has been more firmly intrenched and has been quicker to note the change than his department store brothers. New foreign banks coming in have likewise brought new ideas.

THE same significant changes may be noted in other lines of industry. For example the first modern newspaper plant to be constructed in China was that of a Chinese newspaper. The plant and equipment of the *Shun Pao* of Shanghai compares favorably with modern newspaper establishments in America in cities of 100,000 population and upwards. Within a half dozen blocks of this modern plant may be found the publishing houses of foreign newspapers in Shanghai that have been in publication from 10 to 50 years and their equipment is of the vintage of an American country town of twenty years ago. There has been considerable discussion of the development of cotton mills in the foreign and Chinese press quite recently. Practically all of these new mills that are being constructed by the Chinese are modern mills, just as modern as may be found in operation in any manufacturing town in the United States or Canada. Within an hour's walk of these modern establishments may be found other cotton spinning mills that are so unsafe, out-of-date and unsanitary that they would not be permitted to operate in America or modern England either. For example we find in these mills exposed leather belting, pulleys and shafting that would be prohibited by the "safety-first" laws of Western nations. We find "forests" of overhead shafting and belting drives that mean loss of power and contamination of the already lint-laden air. We find a general lack of ventilation and sunlight that would be unthought of in countries where industrial development has kept pace with the times. These mills naturally will be eliminated when competition becomes keen in China. At the present status of the industry it is possible to operate a mill profitably by using the most obsolete types of machinery and construction but when competition becomes keen

and Chinese labor awakes as it has in other lands, then the man who has kept abreast of the times in machinery as well as in the other elements of industry will come into his own.

AND we also find backwardness in vogue in the importing and exporting lines. Stationery and advertising is still in use by large and important houses in China that would be spurned by the corner grocer at home. There are foreign houses still doing business in China without the use of typewriters. One important department of the Chinese government that is superintended by foreigners is said to operate without the services of stenographers, all of the correspondence being taken down in longhand and then copied by typists. Modern filing and indexing systems are as unknown in many of these offices as is the modern elevator or lift. And selling methods! The old idea that, "If the Chinaman wants anything, he will come around and ask for it," still obtains in many quarters. The idea that he might be induced to "desire" the article by advertising it to him or by using the principles of modern salesmanship, is as unknown as is the use of the modern dictaphone, multigraph, adding machine or automatic telephone. In one branch of the municipal offices of Shanghai in the summer time may be observed Chinese coolies operating punkahs while another department of the municipality sells electric fans. The pathetic element in all of this will come when some enterprising Chinese business men decide to organize a modern import and export house and eliminate the backward foreigner. And the "conservatism" is not only in business. While learned gentlemen are still discussing the legal phases of "extraterritoriality" and the "rights" of foreigners or Chinese or *vice versa* we will all awake with a sudden jar some day to find that the whole matter has been settled through the elimination of everybody's "rights" and the establishment of China's jurisdiction over everything and everybody who lives here. It happened just that way in Japan. The difficulty of it all is that the foreigner who comes to the Orient soon becomes conservative and reactionary while the Chinese who are advancing constantly acquire new ideas and apply them to the discomfiture of the foreigner who first brought development to the Orient.

TSAI Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Peking Government University, according to reports from Peking has returned to the Capital for the purpose of mediating the differences existing between the students and the government arising out of the Shantung decision. He is popular with the students and also with the better class officials. Mr. Tsai is a scholar of the old school and also a returned student from



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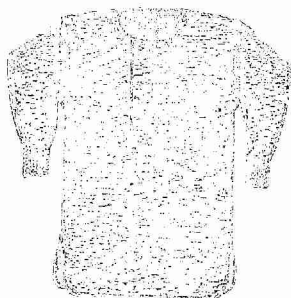
Europe. Four months ago he was forced to leave Peking suddenly because those against him laid the blame upon his shoulders for the students' assault upon Tsao Ju-ling, former Minister of Communications, and Chang Chung-hsiang, former Minister to Japan, who were held responsible for the unfavorable Shantung decision. His friends feared that he would be assassinated. As a matter of fact, Chancellor Tsai did everything in his power to quiet the students and urged them to resume their studies when they went on strike. After his departure from Peking for his native home in Chekiang, the government appointed a new man to succeed him, but the students refused to accept the new chancellor, and he was subsequently transferred to the Ministry of Education to another post. Efforts were then made by the government to induce Mr. Tsai to return. At last he consented to do so more for the welfare of the country than for any other reason, realizing that the continuation for an indefinite period of the students movement which interrupted their studies would be highly injurious to the students themselves. As he was then in bad health, he asked Dr. Chiang Mon-ling of Shanghai, a returned student from America and a Columbia graduate, to act for him. Dr. Chiang accepted and took up the chancellorship of the Peking Government University. During the students second demonstration against the arrest of some of their fellow students and against martial law in Shantung, the militarists in control of the



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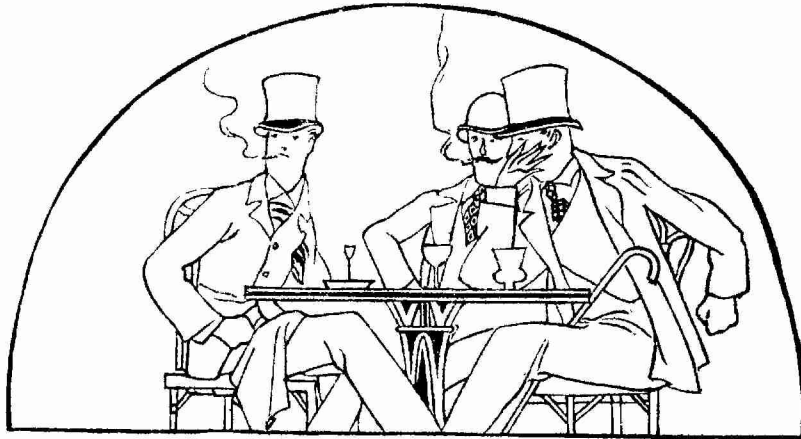
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Peking situation attempted to make his position uncomfortable. Dr. Chiang threatened to resign. Other officials saw the danger ahead if his resignation was accepted, and used their personal influence with him and urged him to remain for the time being and promised to get Chancellor Tsai back to Peking at once. In the midst of the negotiations Chancellor Tsai arrived in Peking on September 12. Some of the reactionary papers in Peking and Tientsin are trying to stir up the animosity of the militarists by publishing inflammatory editorials. They refer to Mr. Tsai as the prime mover of the students movement and also accuse him of being in alliance with the Kuomintang party and the Bolsheviks. It is not expected, however, that these attacks will permanently effect the situation, since the more intelligent officials recognize the Chancellor's value as a real leader of the students and without such a leader the situation may become tremendously worse.

CHINESE artisans and laborers are beginning to catch the spirit of the labor movement in the West and are forming unions for protection. The labor organizations which are now in formulation are expected to become national in scope. If China is to stand in the front rank with Western Powers, according to the leaders, she will have to be ruled by the masses and not by a few selfish, unscrupulous and scheming politicians and a handful of despotic militarists. As long as the masses have no organization and no unity among themselves, they will find themselves unable to make their voices heard in the government of their country. One tangible result of the movement is the organization of the National Labor Union of the Republic of China with its headquarters in Shanghai. The union held its inaugural meet-

ing on September 14. Foreigners have attended little to this significant move. A few particulars about this important organization whose potentiality for the future is not lacking in interest. More than a thousand representatives of the local carpenters, tailors, masons, blacksmiths and other professions attended the inaugural meeting. Wang Heng-li, a tailor, was elected president of the Union, and Yang Kwang-tsai, a mechanic, was elected vice-president. Several persons spoke on the object of the organization and exhorted those present to make better use of their influence. Since the European War, the important position which labor occupies, he said, is becoming more and more evident, and that China must not be left behind. Another speaker attributed to the ignorant Chinese laborers much of the present weakness of the country. Most of the speakers are not considered "educated" men, but their words show at least some grasp of affairs. Similar unions are said to be in process of formation in other parts of the country. A coolie union, for instance, was formed at Peking about three weeks ago.

THE movement for the organization of labor unions throughout China may be directly traced to the recent student activities. Indignant at the Shantung decision and still more indignant at the attempt made by the government to suppress their manifestation of patriotism, the students have been resorting to street lectures to arouse the people from their lethargy as a retaliatory measure, and have done not a little in making the artisans and laborers feel that they are a force not to be despised if only they can form an organization to express their common wish and carry it out. They have set the labor union ball rolling, and what they have done will



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be taken up, in fact is being taken up, by the Chinese laborers returning from Europe. The majority of these war laborers have learned the value of labor organization abroad and have some acquaintance with the methods of organizing them. Government officials are already said to be taking steps to cope with them by keeping a census of the leaders so that they can have their hands upon the war laborers whenever they consider it necessary or expedient to do so. The government failed at the beginning of the students movement to realize the importance of it, and in consequence is losing the confidence of the people. It is hoped that it will not fail again to consider the war laborers as an important force in China. Otherwise the labor unrest in Europe and America and also Japan will be repeated in China perhaps in a more aggravated form for the reason that the majority of the laboring classes in this country are illiterate.

THE *National News*, one of the London Sunday newspapers, on August 3 printed an article to the effect that the British government was considering the sale of the British West Indies to the United States as partial payment of the British war debt to America. The British West Indies comprise the Bahama Islands, Jamaica, Trinidad and a number of

other small islands scattered through the Caribbean Sea and just off the southeastern coast of the United States. According to a report recently printed in the American papers, one of the influential members of the Bahama Assembly proposed to Great Britain that the Bahama Islands be permitted to transfer their sovereignty to America because of their close economic ties, etc. This report is of interest in the Far East because of the oft repeated suggestions of the past few years that America should trade the Philippine Islands to Great Britain in exchange for the British West Indies. This latter "trade" suggestion, however, was back in the old days when the right of "self-determination" was an unknown doctrine.

Observations

THE Japanese commissioners to the peace conference have returned home and in a published declaration have advised what they thought should be the future policy of Japan. Baron Makino is of the opinion that the military aims of Japan should be subordinated to a civil policy which promised more lasting benefits in the field of industry than in the field of war. The opinion is confirmatory of the counsel given by Viscount Uchida which it appears his countrymen have rejected.

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IT seems that at the present time the trend of official Japanese thought is more military than civil, and that the foundation for a system of government is being laid promising for a final breakdown similar to that which has overtaken Germany and eliminated her as a first class nation. With such an object lesson before Japan the persistence of some of her influential statesmen in following a policy which must sooner or later end in disaster is unaccountable. If there is a lesson to be learned from the history of nations, during the past five years, it surely must be that there is still in the world the spirit, among a sufficient number of its inhabitants, that will not tolerate the arrogance of military rule and are capable of destroying such rule whenever it dares to make the issue.

THE counsel which Viscount Uchida is giving the people of Japan is like unto the principles of broad statesmanship taught in the school of the great statesmen of the Meiji era. There is no act in the whole career of Ito and his compatriots to justify the belief that, if alive, Japan would be marching to martial music instead of to the sound of industrial machinery. There must be great blindness somewhere in Japan when it is thought that the proposal of Great Britain, France and America to organize a banking consortium for the relief of China can be refused with impunity, and for the reason given. The area of that part of China which Japan

would exclude from the operation of the banking consortium is about as large as the area of the eighteen provinces into which China is specially divided and known as the eighteen provinces proper. The reason should be inadmissible from every viewpoint, and it is probable that it will be, for to admit it, would mean to place half of the Chinese nation under the jurisdiction of Japan and for her exclusive exploitation.

IF Japan is not willing to enter the consortium, except on the terms indicated, then Britain, France and America will have to act independently of Japan and not delay until the Island Empire more firmly entrenches herself in the immense provinces of North China. The writer is not presuming to advise the bankers of the Western nations how they ought to do business in China, but he believes that the permanent insurance of the "open door" for China can best be secured by a frank repudiation of any partnership or association in business in China unless it be on strictly equitable grounds. If Japan does not prefer to join the consortium, without the admission of her conditions, the business world need not stop in consequence, but go on without Japan. The three Western nations would need not necessarily have Japan as a partner, in order to do a banking business in China, and may not hesitate to open their banks for business, although not in accord with Japanese bankers. If the intention is to assist China in recovering from her financial embarrassment it will not be logical or just to wait and give Japan the opportunity, not only to add to the embarrassment, and thus make indefinite the date of relief. If Japan be judged by her record in China the general public has for some time concluded that it was not creditable, and it does not reflect favorably on a progressive nation like Japan. There must be something wrong in the business methods of a people when the methods excite general suspicion and are regarded rather as the means of advancing political ends than business on legitimate lines. It may be written that nearly every enterprise of importance undertaken by Japanese in China as an industrial venture has sooner or later developed into a political aggression. The Japanese would appear to have the impression that whenever they open business in China there must be near by a police box with a daily and nightly occupant of their nationality to keep watch and guard.

AND there is no necessity for any such precaution of a military nature to safeguard a foreign national anywhere in China. If the national hailing from abroad will go about attending to his business in an orderly manner he need not apprehend interference from the natives. The Chinese are peacefully inclined and

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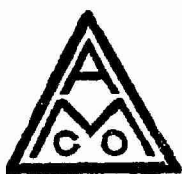
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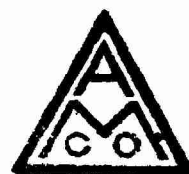
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are seldom belligerent when not acting under the impulse of some wrong done them, and probably there are no people as quiet under a wrong. Although Japan is preferring certain business claims in China by reason of the contiguity of the two countries it would not be inaccurate to write that the Japanese have failed to comprehend the better traits of Chinese character, and have appealed to traits which do not promise a safe and reliable association. There are no conservative elements in the policy of Japan as applied to China and the fast holding principles of conciliation has been practically unappreciated. If Japan wants a permanent foothold on the soil of China, and there are many indications that she does, a mistaken course was taken at the beginning. It is now evident to the trading nations of the world that Japan entered the territory of China with a greedy avaricious ambition to grasp all within reach and to hold it as her own. There was nothing of the peaceful trader in her movements. They were of a predatory character with a cowardly purpose in that the nation being designed for plunder and spoliation was weak in defense. A purpose that was dimly ocular in the beginning at present stands out in bold relief and with the insolence to prescribe the part of the territory of China in which Western nations must transact business. Now let Western nations "obey and tremble" or speak a serious word to Japan and say, trade on in China but there are to be no provinces appropriated by any nation for its exclusive business.

THE *Japan Advertiser* of the 17th publishes that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will be revised in such a way so that in case of complications arising between Japan and America, Great Britain will be free from the obligation of assisting Japan. This stipulation, it is said, will be very clearly provided for so that Great Britain will not be drawn into complications with America. If there is to be a revision of the Anglo-Japanese treaty on the lines and for the purpose indicated it does not follow that there is to be war between America and Japan. It may mean however that there is not to be a divided Saxon household and though separated as the waves the Saxon family is as united as the Sea, and this is as it should be. The world could not be visited with a greater calamity than for the two branches of the Saxon race to stand face to face in opposition with drawn swords, and even the possibility of such a contingency ought to be removed. With the British and American governments allied the word, command, could be spoken in a voice which confusion would hear and wild uproar obey.

BUT if the treaty is revised in the sense to leave Japan alone to fight her own battles

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it will not be the intention of America to assume a more threatening attitude towards the Island Empire. There is thus far no question in sight between the two countries beyond the adjustment of diplomacy, and their trade relations are too valuable and too encouraging to be endangered by an unreasonable act on the part of either. If there be a sign of dangerous conflict in the future it may be the military aggression Japan would apparently appeal to in furtherance of her advances in China to promote business. America would hardly be indifferent to the use of military influence by any nation to expand its business in China, and there is no doubt that America is capable of having her wish in this regard respected. The terrible war from which the world has recently emerged should silence every thought of war between nations hereafter, and certainly the American people prefer the ways of peace to the ways of war, but they are not afraid of war.

AND America is not going to be unprepared with an answer for any challenger who may sound his trumpet at her gates. On land the resources of America for an army and its support are unequalled and the Intelligence Department of the Navy submits information that the American Navy is at present only second to the navy of Great Britain. It numbers thirty-six battleships capable of holding a place in a modern battle line, and thirteen of the most modern battleships in the world under construction. When the present building programs are completed, Great Britain will have fifty-five battleships, America forty-nine, and Japan thirteen. And if the age of battleships are considered they are more modernly constructed in the American Navy, and therefore the naval equipment

of the United States would probably equal any fighting machine of Great Britain.

FOR the first time since Lincoln defended and preserved the Union a Chief Magistrate of the United States has turned his thoughts from the Atlantic to the Pacific side of his country and recognized that the latter as well as the former should be safeguarded by the government. And in proof that President Wilson means to practically illustrate how the Pacific Coast of America is to be safeguarded there is now cruising along that coast or anchored in its ports the most powerful naval squadron that ever breasted the waves of the Pacific Ocean. Only a few days ago there were anchored in the port of San Francisco fifteen battleships, the best fighters in the world, with cruisers and auxiliary ships making a total of eighty war vessels. The importance, from every viewpoint, of the "Pacific Slope" will no longer admit of neglect, and the government has encouraged its merchants by at last awakening to the conclusion, that if American commerce is to prosper with the nations bordering the Pacific Ocean it must have the assurance of being protected, should the occasion arise, by American cannon.

THE Canadian Trade Commissioner to China, Dr. J. W. Ross, has submitted to the Canadian government an exceptionally informing report on "Chinese Markets and Canadian Products." In the report Dr. Ross devotes a division of it to the future of the Pacific, and the bearing of the subject on what is written above is specially instructive. It is stated that all the trade north of the Philippines must yearly increase in going to the Pacific, to Japan, the United States and Canada, and that increasing developments in the trade of Asia may be expected in the near future. A thoughtful extract is made from *The (London) Statist* in confirmation of the views and opinions expressed by Dr. Ross. *The Statist* thinks that events are rapidly tending to divert the trade of the world from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In ancient times the Mediterranean was the center of international trade, and it so continued until the discovery of the route round the Cape and of America. Since then the Atlantic has been the center of the world's trade and the superior trader in that ocean was supreme in other parts of the world. Only a few centuries have passed since the Mediterranean lost its supremacy, but the routes at present taken by the flags of commerce evidence that the supremacy of the Atlantic is passing away and being acquired by the Pacific, whose waters wash the eastern coast line of the United States, as well as the western shore of China which is about the same size as the United States.

THE Pacific Ocean washes the coast lines of other countries, and is the highway of approach to Asiatic lands. A glance at the map shows, that after crossing the Pacific, from the United States or Canada, there is seen on the extreme eastern portion of the Asiatic border what used to be the Russian Empire, apparently in a state of dissolution, but again to assume an important place in the world's trade. And skirting the Asiatic continent, lies that long series of islands which was the birthplace of Japan, but which Japan has outgrown, and to which has been added Korea and a material part of China. If the map be examined further South, there is the Republic of China, with its vast land area, and the returns of trade of America and Canada and the continent of Asia are evident of the growing value of trans-Pacific commerce.

IT can and ought to be written that no nation has been so indifferent to the importance of trans-Pacific commerce as America, and that no nation occupies a more favorable position to share its advantages. And yet America has no merchant marine, but fortunately President Wilson is pressing upon Congress, that a sense of national dignity demands the country have its own ships to carry the products of its farms and factories to foreign lands, and has propounded the pertinent question, why cut the Panama Canal if only the vessels of foreign nations are to pass through it?

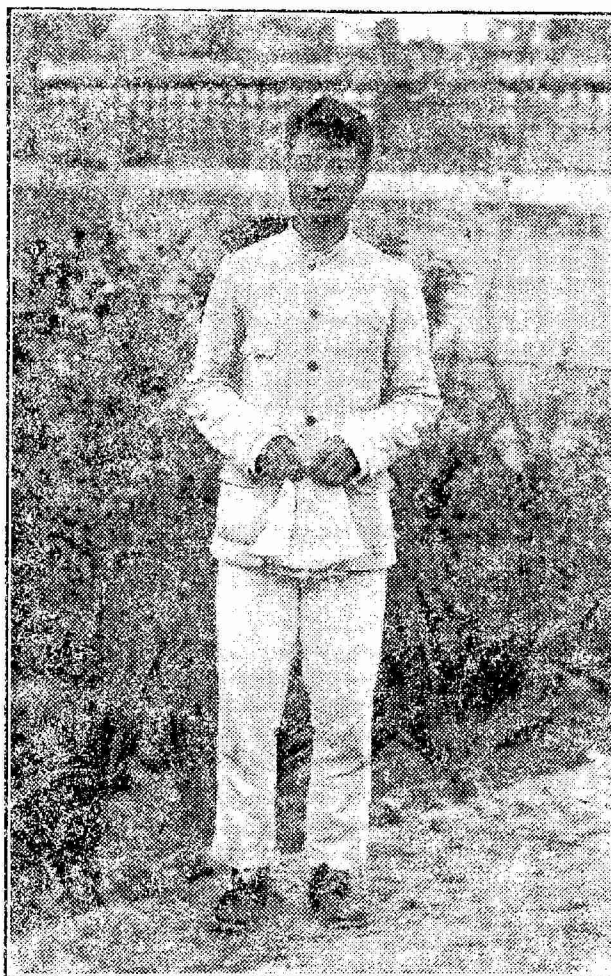
T. R. JERNIGAN.

The Leader of the Chinese Student Movement

BY W. S. WANG

OUT of the present student movement organized as a protest against the Shantung decision at Paris and as an attempt to assert the rights of the people over their unpatriotic officials there emerges a leader who may figure prominently in the future affairs of China. He is Ma Chun, a graduate of the Nankai High School, and his activities have been most disquieting to the authorities who are said to have set a price upon his head.

In the early part of May and subsequent to the beating administered to Chang Chung-hsiang, Chinese Minister to Japan, by the Peking students as a result of their indignation at the pro-Japanese officials who were held accountable for China's diplomatic failure at the Paris peace conference, Ma Chun made his first appearance before the public when he organized the students in Tientsin in response to the request of their Peking associates. He formed the Tientsin Students' Union, promoted the boycott movement, organized the All-Chinese



The above Picture of Ma Chun, the Chinese Student Leader, was taken immediately after he had been released from Prison

People's Union and conducted street lectures. In all this he displayed considerable executive ability.

At that critical time Ma Chun's speeches were heard at every public meeting. But he is not an extremist as some people thought him to be. Nor is he a Bolshevik, as others have accused. He is a clear-headed Chinese youth, having a firm grasp of the situation. At one of the mass meetings he told the people that as a rule students should refrain from meddling in politics, but in the present crisis they had been awakened to the danger ahead whilst the general public still indulged in its deep "spring dream," and would not remain silent without their conscience being mortally hurt.

At another meeting Ma Chun said that if the students had not asserted themselves and made their protest heard all over the country, the province of Shantung would have been signed away long ago. The loss of Shantung means longer sufferings to the students, who are comparatively young and have more years to live. Notwithstanding the strenuous attempt of the government to muzzle him, Ma Chun continued his propaganda activities. Subsequent events leading to his arrest, and bringing him to the verge of execution, called forth from him even greater personal courage.

On August 6 General Ma Liang, Defense Commissioner of Tsinan, Shantung, executed three persons because of their connection with

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the patriotic movement and the sympathy which they showed to the students. This act caused indignation among the people of all classes throughout the nation. On August 23 the first delegation, composed of thirty-five representatives from Tientsin, Tsinan and Peking, appeared in front of the President's Office and demanded to see the President so that they could present their appeal in person asking for the abolition of martial law in Tsinan and the punishment of General Ma Liang. Instead of being received by the President, they were arrested by the police and soldiers. Two days later the second delegation with Ma Chun and Tai Lien-kiang and another young student representing Tientsin, presented itself before the President's Office and was likewise arrested.

Before the arrest of the representatives of the second delegation, they were driven from the front of the President's Office where they had remained in the open without food and sufficient clothing for two days and two nights into the inside of the Tien An Men. There Ma Chun's colleagues, women, men and boy-scouts, were detailed by their respective leaders to preserve order, and to do their best to prevent him from falling into the hands of the soldiers who were then looking out for him. It perhaps will be interesting to let Ma Chun tell his own

story as to how he was finally arrested and released.

"While my life is preserved, the delegation has failed to achieve its object. We went to the President's Office and asked for an interview. In spite of our efforts, we were refused an audience. We stayed outside the Office for two days and two nights. Finally the police and soldiers resorted to force because we declined to yield. We were dragged, each by two soldiers, and taken into the inside of the Tien An Men, the front gate of the Imperial City of the late Manchu Court. After having settled down inside the Tien An Men, we gave a name to the place of our confinement. It was called the Tien An Village or Village of Heavenly Peace. Regulations were drawn up and committees formed for our self-government. The duty for the preservation of order was assigned to the boy-scouts. We were not miserable, but on the contrary were optimistic. Everyone was ready to sacrifice his life at any moment.

"One thing I have ever regretted is the cruel treatment received by our sisters and brothers who tried to protect me when the soldiers were searching for me. Most of my colleagues were hurt and a few severely injured in their attempt to prevent my arrest. As I

was led by two young boys out of the danger, one soldier who was then unaware that I was the very man whom they wanted to arrest, touched my arm by accident. I thought that I was recognized, and so told my young friends to tell others of the delegation that they had better leave me to my fate. No sooner had I uttered these words than the other soldiers rushed in my direction and arrested me.

"At first these soldiers took me to a doorway and levelled their rifles at me in an attempt to force me to confess that my action deserved summary punishment. Soon afterwards, many military officers came with my photographs in their hands and endeavored to identify me. After that, I was taken in a motor car to the Police Headquarters and later to the Chief Detective's Office. There I was put into a dark, dirty, small room. As I had already decided to die, I did not mind this uncleanness.

"A short time later, another person was sent to my room. He was Tai Lien-kiang, whom I welcomed. After all, our time in the prison room was much easier than the two days and two nights we passed in the open outside the President's Office. During our few days imprisonment, we devoted our time to the reading of a Bible which Mr. Tai carried with him, and to constant prayers. Mr. Tai is a zealous Christian, and his Christian faith has strengthened my resolution and enlightened my mind considerably. At that time we had no wish to be freed; surrendered ourselves to fate and were waiting for the fateful hour to come.

"Once we knelt down on the floor, and Mr. Tai prayed in English. When the warders saw this strange action, they were frightened and ran to their superiors for instruction. Then several officers came to us, and after having learned from us that we had been praying, told the warders that we were insane. We told them that we were driven into insanity for a cause whereas they were crazy for no other purpose, as they were merely carrying out the wicked instructions of their despotic chiefs.

"We did not know what was going on outside. We have to thank the elders who worked hard for our release, but we also have to blame them because they did not allow men to die for their country. We are ashamed that we were not sincere enough to convince the persons in power that what we advocate is right. It was my intention to sacrifice my life and die for the cause. As I am still living there is yet a chance to give up my life.

The foregoing remarks were made by Ma Chun at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin in honor of the return of the second delegation from Peking. The writer learned from the members of the fourth delegation that at one time the government had

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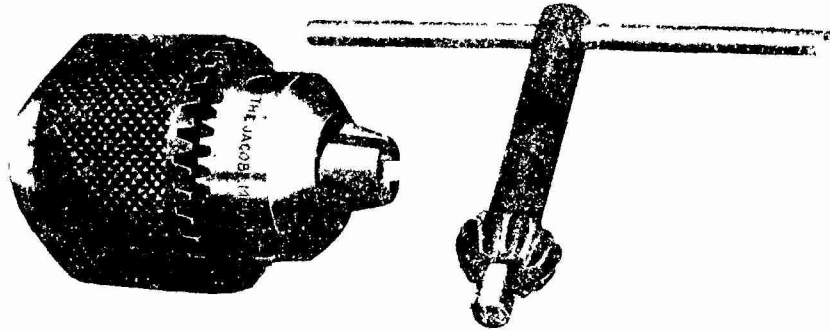
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decided to shoot Ma and Tai Lien-kiang and some of their associates after the proclamation of martial law in Peking. The Minister of Justice confirmed this decision when he told these representatives that had it not been for their good offices, the government would have shot Ma and Tai in trying to stop the student movement and the dispatch of further delegations to Peking.

Born twenty-five years ago in a little village of Ning An Hsien in Kirin, which is infested with Hunghutze (robbers), Ma Chun possesses personal bravery, and is fearless. In his youth he learnt shooting and riding. Physically he is unusually strong. He is of medium size. Although he is a convincing speaker, he is not loquacious. His speeches are always convincing and full of energy. He frequently tells his friends that good speeches win more people and can accomplish things where force and arms are powerless. Besides, he adds, hearts conquered by force cannot stand the test of time, whereas hearts won through argument will last forever. Ma Chun has declared that he will use his tongue to fight the militarists to the bitter end. He reiterates to his friends that he will never yield in this fight against militarism and corruption in China.

Tientsin, September 20, 1919.



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How the Japanese Closed the American Presbyterian School in Tsingtao

A SUBSCRIBER to the REVIEW who lives in Shantung province, has written regarding some of the details incident to the closing of the American Presbyterian Boys High School by the Japanese military authorities on May 28: "At the official Japanese Yamen, there was no trial, the school was simply ordered closed and the principal banished because of heinous crimes, but what they were was not told, and they said, 'that would reveal our methods.' It was very hard for the Americans to get their reports out of Tsingtao because they could not use the Japanese post office. Consequently the Japanese got their reports out and had their side of the story circulated before the American side of the affair could be given publicity. There was still another side to the matter that has not even yet received publicity: After the Chinese boy students had been forced to leave the school, the Japanese military officers so interfered with a class for old women which was

held on the compound, that the American missionaries were also forced to close this class too—which couldn't hardly have been due to the boycott." The statement was made in the REVIEW in an article by Mr. Upton Close in the issue for August 2, that the reasons for closing the school was due to Japanese charges that the Chinese principal of the school was distributing boycott literature. In answer to this charge our correspondent writes as follows: "The principal had neither received nor printed any literature and of course couldn't have distributed any."

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Outline for the Study of Current History Finance, Commerce and Geography

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

*Professor of Economics, St. John's University
and*

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs.

Topic: The International Consortium and Japanese loans

References: Pp. 89, 91, 92, 100, 101, 118; also see the REVIEW for June 14, Pp. 50, 52, 54.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the word Consortium? 2. What reason can you give for the formation of a consortium to handle loans for China? 3. According to the original plans what countries are to participate in this arrangement? 4. What attitude has Japan recently taken? 5. What reason is assigned for this? 5. Name any other reasons that occur to your mind as possible explanations for this action. 6. What is China's wish regarding the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia from the scope of the loan consortium? 6. In offering new loans to China what security is asked by Japan? 7. Study the history of Manchuria during the past ten years to see if this offer is part of a well defined policy. 8. What are the conditions in Peking and throughout the country that render this whole matter so vital to China at present?

Topic: China and the Peace Treaty

References: Pp. 112, 113. Also consult *Asia*, July 1919, Pp. 633-36.

Questions: 1. What were the stages through which the Shantung question passed? 2. What mistakes are noted by Mr. Hsu on the part of the Chinese delegates? 3. How have the internal conditions of the country affected China's foreign affairs? 4. How was this clearly shown at the peace conference?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic: General Feng Yu-hsiang and Hunan

References: Pp. 107, 108, 109.

Questions: 1. What methods

are being used by General Feng to build up a responsible citizenship for China? 2. Show how his soldiers are being prepared for private life after they leave the army.

3. What occupations are often followed by Chinese soldiers after leaving the army? 4. In what ways has General Feng's religious life affected those who are around him? 5. Which classes of people are the enemies of men like Feng?

Topic: Agricultural exploration in China

References: Pp. 96, 98,

Questions: 1. Make a short list of plants native to this country that have been sent to other countries for agricultural and horticultural purposes. 2. What idea do you get of the modern scientific way of gathering and handling information from reading such an article? 3. How may such work as is here described contribute to international friendship? 4. After reading this article for its facts read it again and discuss it as a literary effort.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. American, British, Chinese Club.

References: Pp. 93-96.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the word "club" as it is used in this article? Upon what, according to the author, will the success of the club depend? 3. Do you agree with him? 4. How is the club to be governed? 5. Do you see any guarantee of fairness in the provisions for government?

6. What is meant by, "high standards in trade competition"? 7. Give several examples of what you think are low standards of trade competition. 8. Look over these

examples and see whether any of them would be improved by the influence of such a club?

Topic 2. Modern Banking in China.

References: Pp. 118-123; advertisements pp. v, vii, 96.

Questions: 1. Explain the phrase "mushroom growth of modern banks." 2. What three reasons are given for this growth? 3. If these are the only reasons, is this growth a good or a bad thing for the country? 4. What do you think the author's opinion to be?

5. What are the purposes for which the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank was established?

6. Make a list of these purposes and a list of the functions of the old-fashioned banks of China. Are the modern banks different in function or in methods? In other words, do the modern banks do new things or do they do the same things in new ways?

7. About three of these banks we are told that they own or use godowns for the storage of goods. In America, for instance, the banks do not own warehouses. Why is there this difference?

8. Which of these banks have given up the issue of notes? 9. Is the issue of notes in China limited to certain banks? 10. Do you think note issue ought to be limited?

11. One of the objects of these banks is to encourage savings. Do you think saving should be encouraged? Why? 12. What benefit does the country get from the savings of the people? 13. Is the benefit the same whether the savings are bank deposits or consist of silver hidden away?

14. Suppose one man saves to buy a motor car and another saves an equal amount toward the building of a factory, is the benefit to the country the same in both cases?

Topic 3. Employment and Non-employment.

References: Pp. 112, 118. A single item on each page.

Questions: 1. What do these two items show about the need in China for men with technical training?

2. What do they indicate to the young man about choosing his profession?

News from Peking and Tientsin

Li Chia-ao, the newly appointed High Commissioner for Siberia, left Peking for Vladivostock on Tuesday, accompanied by two attaches, to take up his new post.

Sergeant Juquaud is at present under trial in the French Barracks for causing the deaths of three persons. A decision on his case is expected in about twenty days.

Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau announced in the *Peking Leader* on September 17 that he had resigned the editorship of that paper, with which he had been connected since its foundation nearly three years ago.

Colonel Morrow of Tientsin has just received notice that he has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for distinguished and meritorious service while in command of the 7th Infantry in France.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce have issued a joint order to the provincial authorities instructing them to make detailed reports on the number of foreigners and their occupations in China.

Captain Pat. O'Brien lectured at the International Press Club in Peking last Thursday at 5.30 p. m. on "Aviation at the War." A number of members of the club as well as many outsiders attended the lecture.

C. Y. Sun of Tientsin is actively interesting himself in the formation of a society which is to be called the "Industrial Saving Society." The object of it is the encouragement and development of local native industries.

H. Ray Sweetman, who has been for the last year a student in the Peking Language School, left Peking on September 17 for Nanking together with his family to take up the student secretaryship of the Y. M. C. A. in that place.

Two members of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, H. Niu and T. Cheng, are proceeding to France by way of the United States to study agricultural conditions in that country in the interest of the government.

Mrs. Moore Bennett and Dr. P. K. C. Tyau beat Mrs. Tyau and Dr. S. P. Chen in the first round of the mixed doubles tennis tournament at the International Club in Peking on September 16, the scores being 4-6, 8-6 and 6-3.

Dr. C. C. Wang, director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, who has been travelling in Europe and America in company with Yih Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, will return to the Capital in October.

The Tientsin Y. M. C. A. is holding a formal celebration of the autumn opening of their educational work to-night. The governor's band will render music, and Dr. Philip Tyau, secretary of the Foreign Office, will be one of the speakers.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, will speak at a dinner to be given in the Gordon Hall at Tientsin to-night by the British Community in honor of returned British officers and men. About one hundred and fifty guests of honor will be present in uniform.

Miss Margaret Rosalind Knox and Leslie Constant Hurst, both of whom are well known in Tientsin, were married on Wednesday at the Tientsin All Saints' Church. The Rev. S. G. Teakle was the officiating clergyman with W. M. Weston acting as best man.

The Peking branch of the Asia Banking Corporation has been advised that the capital of the Corporation has been raised from G. \$2,000,000 to G. \$4,000,000 and the paid-up surplus from G. \$500,000 to G. \$1,000,000, thus making a combined capital and surplus of G. \$5,100,000.

The Japanese legation in Peking denies all knowledge of any negotiations for a Japanese loan secured on concessions in Manchuria and Mongolia, and adds that there is no foundation in the report that Mr. Yoshizawa, who recently visited China, was engaged in such negotiations.

General Tuan Chi-jui has declined the Grand Order of Merit which the President conferred upon him last week in consideration of his merit connected with the Chinese declaration of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary. The President is however strongly urging him to accept it.

There is a report in circulation here that the proposed Peking-Jehol Railway will be built with the surplus profits of the Peking-Mukden and the Peking-Hankow lines in the same way as the Peking-Kalgan line was constructed. It is said that twelve millions will be required for the purpose.

The report circulated by the *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, a Japanese newspaper published in Peking, that Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the retiring American Minister, has been appointed adviser to the President, is denied by the President's Office. It is characterized by Chinese officials as a malicious fabrication.

Sir Charles Eliot, Chancellor of the Hongkong University, who has been in Siberia as the British High Commissioner, left Peking on September 17 for Shanghai *en route* to London on a visit. Thus there will be several months delay before he can take up the post of Ambassador at Tokio.

The International Anti-Opium Association has just issued its third bulletin, setting forth the activities of the Association during the last three months. It reports that it has now retained the services of a firm of solicitors to watch in the courts all cases connected with the smuggling of opium and has already obtained results.

The case of Chief Petty Officer O'Brien, of the U. S. S. *Monocacy*, who was shot just over a year ago while on board his ship on the Upper Yangtze during skirmishing between the Northern and Southern troops, has been settled by the payment of \$25,000 to his widow by the Peking government.

Captain Fileti, the Italian Consul-General in Tientsin, states that he has not yet been notified as to whether Tientsin is to be a stop-station for the D'Annunzio air fleet, but the fleet will very likely stop for a reception in Tientsin, as its route takes it through Tientsin from Shanghai to Peking. The fleet is expected in North China in November.

The report that Sir John Jordan will soon resign as British Minister to China and that he will be succeeded by Beilby Alston has been denied by British

officials in Peking. It is here learned that the British Minister will not be relieved until the end of the next year as he has some important negotiations to undertake before his retirement on account of his age.

Tsao Jui, civil governor of Chihli, gave a dinner last Tuesday night to the Officer Commanding the Italian Expeditionary Force, his staff and the Italian Consul-General in Tientsin. Among the Chinese present were the Finance Commissioner, the Superintendent of Customs, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and the Speaker of the Provincial Assembly.

O. F. Cook, chief of the Cotton Bureau of the American Department of Agriculture, is touring China in connection with his investigation of the cotton situation in this country. He is assisted by John H. Reisner, dean of the Agricultural Department of Nanking University, and several of his students in this work. They are now visiting in Peking and will depart in day or so for other cities.

Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister, had an interview with the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chen Lu, on Monday and expressed his satisfaction towards the government's acceptance of the first demand for the solution of the Changchun incident and inquired about the other five demands, about which Peking would have to consult General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria.

The Peking League of Nations Society has held a meeting and decided to ask Liang Chi-chiao, who is now in Europe, and who is its president, to keep in close touch with developments in France and report the progress of events to the Society. The Society is again taking an interest in the League of Nations since China has signed the Austrian treaty wherein the League of Nations was also provided.

The Masonic Body in Peking has acquired the house of Dr. G. E. Morrison, in Morrison Street, for several years. It has been decided to convert the building in which Dr. Morrison's library was housed into a Masonic Temple, and the rest of the premises into club and business rooms for the use of the Masonic fraternity. The transaction has been effected through the agency of Jones, Clarke & Co.

It is understood that student delegates from all over China are quietly gathering in Peking. When their number has become complete, they will appear before the President's Office and present five demands, namely, the abolition of martial law in Tsinan, the punishment of Ma Liang, the cancelling of the Military Agreement with Japan, the disbanding of the Frontier Defense Force and the removal of Wang I-tang as Northern chief delegate.

Peking, September 20, 1919.



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News from Central China

It is understood here that negotiations are on foot for a visit of the Frawley Company to Hankow. That popular company is at present playing at the Lyceum Theater in Shanghai.

The educational bureau of Hupeh was inaugurated on September 13 in the premises of the bureau in Wuchang. The inauguration was attended by many officials and the staff of the bureau.

According to the *Far Eastern Review* the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has decided to increase the capital with which to work the antimony mines in Hunan and the antimony factories confiscated from the Germans.

Mrs. Wong Kwong, wife of the manager of the Yangtze Engineering Works, returned to her residence in Hankow on September 16 from Kuling with her three children. They spent the summer at that popular summer resort.

The interport lawn bowls and cricket teams of Shanghai are winning the majority of the games played between them and the local teams. The Shanghai cricket eleven and part of the lawn bowls four expect to leave on Saturday, September 20.

A memorial service will be held on September 28 in honor of Wang Chin-pu, president of the General Chamber of Commerce, Hankow, and vice-president of the Hankow Chapter of the Chinese Red Cross, who died on August 25.

The Hanyang Iron & Steel Works has issued a set of hygienic rules for its workers as a precautionary

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KOFA, Shanghai

measure against the present cholera epidemic which is more likely to gain its way among the underfed and ill-housed working classes.

The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company has recently formed several flood relief corps and large junk loads of rice have been bought to relieve the flood sufferers in Hupeh. The authorities of Hupeh have given this company the privilege of using a government gunboat in their relief work.

It is stated that the Asia Banking Corporation, Hankow, is making arrangements to enlarge its capital, and branches of this corporation will shortly be opened at Changsha, Shasi and Ichang where commerce is prospering by leaps and bounds.

Edw. L. Hali, of the educational department of the Hankow Y. M. C. A., is planning to leave for the States on furlough. He will be relieved by the Rev. H. T. Hu who has just returned from Cleveland, Ohio, where he studied the Y. M. C. A. work.

According to the new appointments of the American Consular Service in China, E. S. Cunningham, Consul-General at Hankow, will be transferred to Shanghai, while P. S. Heintzleman, Consul-General at Tientsin, will be transferred to Hankow.

The government agricultural farm in Wuchang has decided to open a section for growing mulberry trees with a view of improving the same. The people here are not much interested in the growing of this tree, rice and cotton being their principle plants.

Word has been received that the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has a plan under consideration to establish a cotton experimental station in Chengchow, Honan, which is considered the best place to carry on experiments in the cultivation of cotton in North China.

A telegraphic advice has been received from the governor of Shensi, contradicting the news in circulation here that the provincial authorities of that province are negotiating with a Japanese interest for a reorganization loan with the privilege of cotton cultivation in Shansi as security.

The new premises of the Bank of Taiwan situated in the British Concession have now been completed and the bank will remove to its new quarters on Saturday, September 27. Business will start in the new building on September 29 and an official reception will not be held until October 1.

A supply of ammunition has been escorted to Kiangsi from the Hanyang Government Arsenal in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of War. It is reported that the Southern troops are making advances on the neutral points in the Southern part of that province, where defence is immediately needed.

It is announced that the repairs on the Peking-Hankow Railway will shortly be completed and through traffic between Peking and Hankow will soon be resumed. It is also reported that the temporary bridge over the Juto River which is to replace the iron bridge washed out by the flood has already been completed.

It has been announced that the Handley-Page Ltd., aeroplane manufacturers, the Siemens Brothers & Co. and Siemens Bros. Dynamo Works Ltd. will shortly open their offices in Hankow. Kelly & Walsh



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Brought the conclusion of Hostilities, and the strains of War. It brought visions of better times, the open road; and the joy of travel.

Even this year The Shanghai Garage Company Ltd., are able to announce that they have received the "HUMBER" CARS.

Ever since the Armistice has been signed, last November, the British Public have been anxiously waiting for delivery of British Manufactured Cars.

So keen has been the demand for these Cars that there has been a waiting list of several thousand, awaiting delivery. While the Manufacturer could only promise delivery to Customers on strict restrictions according to the waiting list.

The HUMBER MOTOR CAR COMPANY could not make delivery of the postwar model until September 1919.

Everything pointed to an over-whirling rush of orders for HUMBERS and other British-made Cars. We have placed large contracts with numerous Motor Car Manufacturers, and are keeping in close touch with the position of each, and are in a particularly favourable position to offer you now the HUMBER.

The attributes of the HUMBER are known to the users of it.

If we spoke of it in such terms of eulogy as in our view it deserves to be spoken of, it is probable that we should thought to be using the language of exaggeration.

We counsel, therefore, such as are interested to seek information from those best qualified to give—namely, the actual users of HUMBER Cars.

In the four years in which the entire HUMBER ORGANISATION and RESOURCES have been devoted to the British Empire, a position of absolute supremacy has been achieved.

The HUMBER is on exhibition at the Star Garage Show Room 125 Bubbling Well Road.

Max Friedman

Sales Manager



have recently opened their Hankow office in the Russian Concession and is the first foreign book store in this port.

The magistrate of Wuchang has recently made a presentation to the governors of Hupeh, proposing as a measure to offset boycott agitations among students to give them freedom of speech, but only under strict restrictions. He has prepared a set of regulations for students to hold meetings, which will eventually prevent street demonstrations and serious disturbances.

Reports have been received from Wuhu to the effect that the Yu Chung Cotton Mill, which was promoted two years ago and whose plant was completed last spring, will soon install their plant and expects to put their product in the market within the next few months. It is said that the plant will operate about 10,000 spindles which are of British make.

The market for export still remains quiet at present and very little business is passing. With lack of demand and high exchange rate ruling, tael prices are declining. The autumn market for imported piece goods has not yet opened and there is an absence of business all round. There is a brisk demand in the yarn market at increased prices and clearances are very good.

The Preparation Bureau of the Ming Sheng Iron & Steel Works promoted by Sun Yao-ching will be inaugurated in their new office on September 21. This

bureau has been making efforts since its inauguration to raise a capital of \$6,000,000 divided into minor shares of \$5 each for subscriptions among the common people. It is learned that subscriptions are open to Chinese only.

It is understood that the government of Hupeh is spending \$6,030 every half year to support students from this province to pursue their college education in Peking. The sum is distributed among nineteen colleges, and the number of students supported by this fund is 485 of whom 120 are in the Peking Government University, 123 in law colleges and 26 in Tsinghua College.

Advices from Peking are to the effect that there is a great possibility of a good market in Canada for eight principle China products which are satin, tea, beans, bean oil, wood oil, underground nut oil, underground nuts, and rice. Among these some improvement is needed in the size and fashion of the satins which in their present form are unfit for making foreign dresses.

The industrial bureau of Hupeh has recently instructed the districts under its jurisprudence to make arrangements to start government forests on the barren hills in their districts, promising them financial assistance as conditions demand. This bureau has also distributed among the districts leaflets dealing with improved methods of afforestation with the view of improving the private forests already in existence.

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General Chang Chin-yao, military governor of Hunan, will celebrate his fortieth birthday next week in the most pompous manner and at first he included among the festivities of the occasion Bostock's Italian Royal Circus now in Hankow. On account of premature opposition to his using money for pleasure from the government, General Chang is reported to have cut down the superfluous expenses on this occasion.

At a recent meeting held in the Cotton Dealers' Guild, the cotton merchants have decided to accept a uniform price of Tls. 33 per picul for the present season. According to their statements, the cotton situation of the current year in this province is not at all promising. The output is not abundant on account of flood disasters and supply is consequently shortened. The stocks in Hankow are also of insignificant quantity.

According to the circular of the British Chamber of Commerce, Hankow, in the finance and money market a fair amount of bills were offering for October-November delivery and also a few for near. There was a small demand for gold for freight. With several foreign banks importing, the Chinese market rate rose from 96.45 to 96.65 and closed steady, with many Chinese buyers but few sellers. Dollars opened at 70.1-70 and closed steady at 70.2-70.4 for buyers and sellers respectively. Interest 16 per cent—a little easier.

Hankow, September 19, 1919.

News From Honan

Owing to the flood damage in Wei Hsien, Mr. Hsie-Hsien was appointed to go there and was ordered to carry Mex. \$1,000 with him for distribution among the flood sufferers.

A delegation of four persons has arrived from the province of Kweichow to investigate industries and education in the province of Honan and are staying at the Chin Tai Hotel

A great quantity of anti-plague medicines was brought from Tientsin by Magistrate Lo Hsuen-shang of An Fang at his own expense. This will be distributed among the sufferers in this district.

Beginning from September lecturing groups of students were despatched from various colleges and middle schools in Kaifeng. Addresses were given on Japanese Aggressive Policy, the Tsingtao Question, Boycott of Japanese Goods, Condition of Koreans, etc.

A large sulphur deposit was found recently in the southeastern part of Lin Jui about 50 li from the city; and the place that produces the sulphur is more than 40 li both in length and breadth. The material was found to be 8 or 9 feet under the surface of the earth between layers of coal upon and under it and for 3 or 4 feet in depth. Formerly those who dug coal left the sulphur undeveloped, but recently the General Government Sulphur Office began to establish a branch there.

T. J. K.

Kaifeng, Honan, September 18, 1919.

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News from Canton

Four scholarships at the Hongkong University will be granted by the Canton government this fall.

The Chamber of Commerce in Kwongmoon is erecting a building for its own use in Tin Chin Street of that city.

The s. s. *Kong Hing*, which was formerly on the Hongkong-Canton run, has been transferred to the Hongkong-Wuchow line.

Admiral Rodgers of the United States Navy inspected this week in Hongkong the U. S. cruiser *Helena*, stationed at Canton.

Famine is reported at present at King-Ai, a district of Kuangtung. Steps have been taken to distribute rice to the poorer classes there.

One hundred and sixty deaths of gastro-enteritis have been reported among the poorer Chinese in Hongkong from August 16 to September 6.

The Sincere Company at Hongkong has posted a notice at its store intimating that purchases of less than \$5 must be paid for with silver.

The military government plans the organization of a bank, and for this purpose has instructed Lo Wen-Pak and Mr. Chen-shing to draft plans.

A formal memorandum has been addressed by the provincial assembly to the civil governor calling for an increase of \$1,200,000 for educational expenditures for the province.

The Hon. Chu Fu-cheng, Vice-Speaker, and Li Wa-lin, of the House of Representatives, returned here on September 12 after a trip of investigation in Yunan province.

Chan Harr, a Hongkong banker, attributes the cause of the sub-coins to profiteering. He says, according to latest information, there was no smuggling of coins in Hongkong.

The fishermen of Chao-chow and Swatow have gone jointly on strike as a result of the Fish Taxation Bureau enforcing an unjust fish tax law. The fishermen demand the repeal of the tax.

The loss of life caused by the recent typhoon at Foochow and vicinity is officially estimated at between 1,500 and 2,000. The estimate of 30,000 as reported by the press is branded as a gross exaggeration.

The police captains of Canton, at a recent meeting, have recommended the establishment of a medical inspectorate for the purpose of regularly examining and giving treatment to inmates of the local brothel houses.

The regular session of the provincial assembly which expired on September 12 according to schedule, has been extended for another twenty-one days in order to have more time to deal with the tramway question.

Some eighty former students of the Ellis Kadoorie College in Honam have left the old institution and helped to establish the Ling Hoi School, on the Bund, with B. Y. Lee, formerly of the Chukiang School, as principal.



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The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lung hai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

The Canton Relief Association has telegraphed to Cantonese at Peking requesting them to ask the authorities at Hunan to permit, as promised, the purchase of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 piculs of rice to be shipped to Canton.

The new Governor of Macao has appointed Pedro and Agostinho Leung-hingku, well-known Chinese business men of Hongkong and Macao, members of the city council. The appointment has met with general approval.

Leading farmers and citizens of more than sixty villages of Tsingting, headed by Ho Tai-yuen, have petitioned the Kuangtung civil governor to cancel the black olive tax which is meeting there with very strong opposition.

The Finance Commissioner and the Superintendent of Customs will be instructed to revise the present regulations limiting the exportation of silver coins. At present the maximum amount that can be carried away from the city is \$50.

The American Consul-General at Hongkong has received instructions from Washington indicating that for the present at least, Chinese wines and similar products can be shipped through the United States to Cuba, Mexico and Central America.

The Asia Banking Corporation will open a branch at Shameen on October 1, under the management of Clarence E. Smith. The Banque Industrielle de Chine branch, recently established, has already begun business, A. Pingrin being the local manager.

An association to work for the abrogation of the Canton tramway concession has been organized with headquarters at the Cantonese M. P. Club. The membership of the new association will be composed of representatives from the public organizations of the city.

Kuangtung Cement Factory officials deny the report that the closing down of the factory was due to non-payment of wages to the workmen. They claim that the factory has simply stopped work to repair the furnaces, after the completion of which, work will be resumed.

Yi Sha-tao Island, off Tai Sha-tao, will soon be reclaimed if the plans of the Bureau of Finance meet with the approval of the government. It is estimated that an expenditure of \$600,000 for the building of the bund will bring the government \$200,000 through the sale of building lots.

The chances of Hongkong seeing lower sugar prices appear to be very remote, according to a Hongkong telegraph special correspondence. Japanese merchants have recently tried to force prices down so that they may be able to buy, but the Chinese in Java have formed a combination to counteract this.

The members of the Chinese Christian National Salvation Association have elected the Hon. George Hsu-chien president, and Chung Wing-kwong and Wu Tien-po vice-presidents of their organization, at a meeting held September 13 at the Canton Chinese Independent Church.

Chan Lim-pak, compradore of the Canton branch of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shameen, and Mrs. Chan were hosts to 4,000 guests at a house warming party, September 13, at their new \$300,000 residence, "Chan's Garden," Fung Yeun Pak Street, Western Suburb, Canton.

The Chinese bankers at Macao have decided to stop business on seeing an official notice issued last week to the effect that any person who refuses to



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Urga, Vladivostok, Yunnanfu.

accept the lawful Portuguese bank notes according to face value will be considered as a criminal offender and liable to a fine of nine times the amount he has refused to accept.

The Peking government is reported to have sent a fund of \$50,000 to Canton for the purchasing of the gunboat *Po-man*, interned at Haiphong since last year after it had escaped from Hoihow with some of Lung Chi-kwang's men on board. The military government, through Dr. Wu Ting-fang, is negotiating with the French Consul at Canton for the retention of the gunboat here.

Ma Chun-cheong, promoter of the new tramway syndicate at Canton, has formally petitioned the provincial assembly to grant him the tramway concession, whereas the agreement signed by the Municipality and the Tramway Syndicate is considered to be illegal. Mr. Ma offers to pay \$300,000 more than the other syndicate, besides advancing \$500,000 as a temporary loan to the government.

The Speakership dispute of the provincial assembly of Kuantung remains unsettled, and will probably remain so for some time. With the extension of the assembly session, the members of the Kwan Lo and the Tai Tung Clubs held a joint meeting on September 11 and agreed that the former club would request Speaker-elect Huan Sun-ling to resign the office to which he is claimed to have been elected illegally. The Tai Tung members will then elect Lin Tseng-hsuan as Speaker. The present Speaker, the Hon. Huan Sung-ling, with the backing of the Sing Chai clique, has declared that he will not resign.

H. W.

Canton, September 13, 1919.

Who's Who in China



Yang Pao-ling, Distinguished Chinese River
Conservancy Expert
(楊豹靈)

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Yang Pao-ling, a member of the Commission for the Improvement of the River system of Chihli, is a well-known Chinese river conservancy expert, and his advice on the improvement of the river system in China in general and that of the Chihli river system in particular is highly valued by His Excellency Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister and now Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, and of the Grand Canal Improvement Board.

Born in Soochow in 1887, Mr. Yang first studied at the Anglo-Chinese College, Shanghai. From 1896 to 1901 he studied at the Anglo-Chinese College in Soochow, and from 1901 to 1905 attended the Soochow University. After having left school, Mr. Yang taught Arithmetic at the Cheng-chih School, Chinkiang. His desire to pursue higher education abroad led him to take an official examination at Nanking which was held by Viceroy Tuan Fang for the purpose of selecting the best educated Chinese youths and sending them to America to be educated. Being a Chinese scholar, good in science and arts, and having an excellent command of the English language, he passed the examination successfully and was subsequently sent to the United States as a government student.

The well-known river conservancy engineer arrived in America in 1907. For two years he studied civil engineering at Cornell University. He attended Purdue University from 1909 to 1911, where he graduated with the degree of C. E. He returned to China in September of 1911.

During his stay in America, Mr. Yang was president of the Cosmopolitan Club, member of the Purdue Institute of Civil Engineers, and secretary to the Jeffersonian Club. He was popular with both the Chinese and

American students, possessing an unusual amount of personal magnetism. He was twice chosen to preside over the Chinese students summer conferences.

Mr. Yang returned to China in the midst of the first revolution which resulted in the establishment of the Republic, and at once plunged himself into the political whirlpool. He first acted as the war correspondent of the "China Press," and then as the field manager of the Red Cross workers in and near Wuchang. Later he was appointed by former President Li Yuan-hung, who was the revolutionary commander, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Wuchang. He showed great personal courage when he entered and left the city of Wuchang fearlessly although it had practically been deserted and had been placed under martial law. There he discovered the true character of a number of the so-called revolutionary heroes who stayed in the foreign concessions at Hankow in order to assure their own safety at that critical time.

Upon the establishment of the Republic, at the request of Chang Chien, the greatest industrial captain of China, Mr. Yang surveyed the Hwai River and the Grand Canal. He spent the year 1915 as dean of the Department of Civil Engineering in the Institute of Technology at Changsha, Honan. Upon his resignation as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Chang Chien organized the National Conservancy Bureau, and the first man he invited to assist him in this new activity was Mr. Yang, whose ability as a river surveyor and conservancy engineer had already been well known to him.

Mr. Chang appointed Mr. Yang as technical expert of the National Conservancy Bureau, an important office. In 1917, when the flood disaster befell Chihli, Hsiung Hsi-ling organized the Directorate-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, and also selected Mr. Yang as his chief technical assistant. Mr. Yang was appointed a member of the Directorate and did all he could in devising plans for flood prevention.

A commission for the improvement of the River System of Chihli was organized in March of 1918, and Mr. Yang was appointed as the Chinese technical member of the Commission, the other members being W. F. Tyler, adviser to the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of the Navy; Admiral Y. L. Woo, director of the Taku Naval Dockyard; H. von Heidenstam, engineer-in-chief of the Shanghai Whangpoo Conservancy Board; T. Pincione, engineer-in-chief of the Haiho Conservancy; and H. van der Veen, consulting engineer of the National Conservancy Bureau and also adviser to the Directorate-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy.

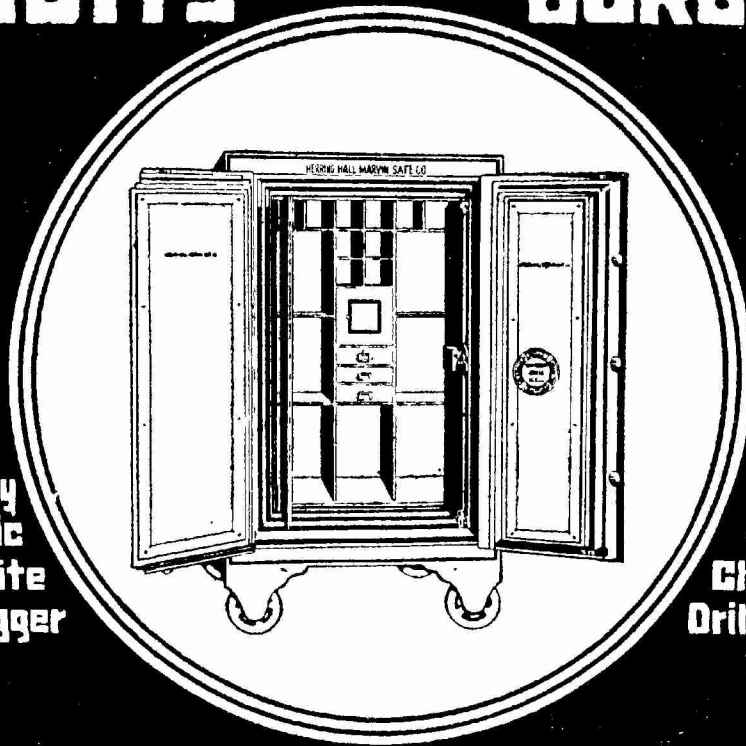
Upon the organization of the Grand Canal Improvement Board in the spring of 1918, Mr. Yang was appointed a member of the engineering department. He has had a close acquaintance with the Grand Canal, and has travelled along both banks of it half a dozen times. At the same time he is acting concurrently as technical expert of the National Conservancy Bureau.



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Week's News Summary

CHINA

September 18. China pays compensation for the death of American sailor killed aboard the gunboat *Monocacy* while on a voyage on the Upper Yangtze last year.

JAPAN

September 16. A Japanese newspaper at Honolulu publishes the statement that the United States has asked Japan to fix a definite date for the return of Kiaochow to China.

September 20. A strike at the Kawasaki Dockyards, Kobe, follows a refusal of the proprietors to increase wages by 50 per cent; various cases of sabotage are committed by the workers; work remains at a standstill.

GENERAL

September 15. The King of England makes an appeal to employers to give positions to disabled soldiers; it is stated that 100,000 formerly employed in the services are unemployed.—Advices from Archangel, the Arctic port of Russia, are to the effect that the British troops are being withdrawn as fast as shipping can be provided.

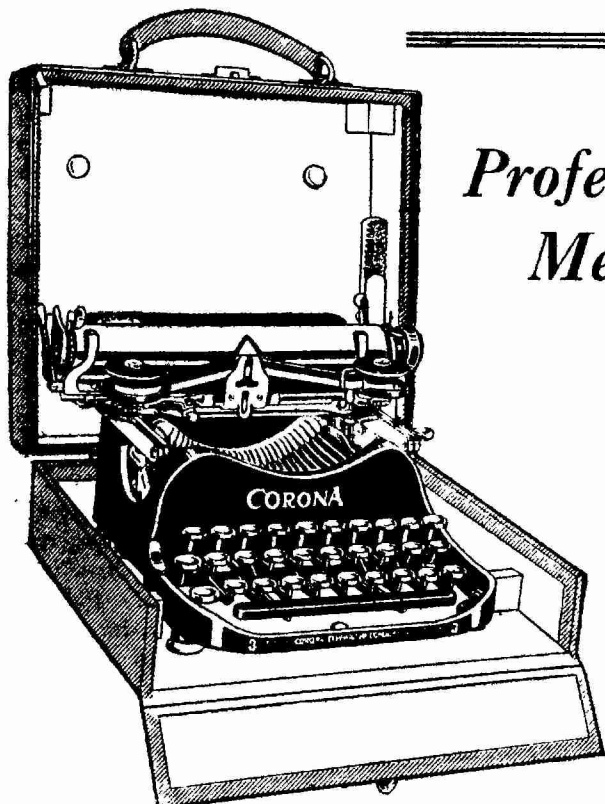
September 16. Great Britain and France come to an agreement with reference to the Syrian question whereby the British troops will be withdrawn to Lower Syria and Palestine, leaving the French in Syria.

September 18. President Wilson summons various prominent capitalists to Washington to discuss plans for a closer relationship between Capital and Labor.

September 19. Lloyd George, the British Premier, states in Paris that he thought the Russians had better be left alone to look after their own affairs.—The Bulgarian Peace Treaty, the summary of which is made public, provides among other things that a sum of 2,250,000 francs be paid as compensation; Bulgaria also recognizes the British protectorate of Egypt.

September 20. Lenoire, sentenced at Paris some months ago to death for high treason, is reprieved; he is to be a witness in the trial of M. Caillaux.—The United States government plans to lay an additional cable to the Far East under the Pacific Ocean.

September 22. A British Court at Hongkong fines the Mitsui Busan Kaisha, the largest corporation in Japan, \$50 in addition to confiscating over 2,000 sacks of flour for having placed on same a trade mark which had been registered by a British firm; 500 bags of this flour are awarded to the firm whose trade mark had been pirated.—The King and Queen of Belgium leave Brussels for a tour of America, the trip being made on the steamer *George Washington*.—Upwards of half a million steel workers in the United States go on strike, making a demand for an 8-hour day and a 6-day week; in England a strike of iron workers also takes place, with the result that many other allied trades are affected.—A Moscow wireless message asserts that Admiral Koltchak has resigned the title of Chief Ruler in favor of General Denikin.—The Supreme Council at Paris decides to repatriate the 50,000 Czecho-Slovak soldiers still in Siberia.



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Men and Events

H. O. Hashagen, of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, departed for Japan on a month's leave on Sunday, September 21.

A son, Olney Randolph Morse, was born on September 22, 1919, to Mr. & Mrs. O. R. Morse at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai.

Paul Hutchinson, editor of the *Chinese Christian Recorder*, returned to Shanghai on Saturday, September 20, after several months spent in America.

M. T. Z. Tyau, editor of the *Peking Leader*, Peking, resigned his position on September 16. Dr. Tyau will join the faculty of the Tsing Hua College.

H. J. Hull, of Seattle, a mechanical engineer interested in power plant equipment and development, is in Shanghai on business. He is staying at the Astor House Hotel.

William Peach, representative of the Pressed Steel Car Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pa., has arrived in Shanghai on business. He is living at No. 32 North Soochow Road.

C. H. Pierce, one of the directors of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. of New York, has arrived at Yokohama. Mr. Pierce is on a business trip of several months through Japan and China.

J. E. Jacobs, United States Vice-Consul, has been appointed Junior Mixed Court Assessor. Mr. Jacobs

is filling the place formerly held by C. J. Spiker, who was recently transferred to Antung, Manchuria.

Stanley E. Banbury, who represents the Los Angeles Export & Import Company, arrived in Shanghai per s. s. *Tenyo Maru* on Monday, September 22. He is staying at No. 32 North Soochow Road.

John R. Freeman, T. H. Wiggin and Captain O. J. Todd have arrived in Shanghai en route to Yungteh, in Honan province, where they will supervise the rebuilding of the northern portion of the Grand Canal.

Paul Page Whitham, Trade Commissioner at Peking of the United States Department of Commerce, is expected to arrive in Shanghai the latter part of this week on his way to America. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Whitham.

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 20, of W. B. Haughwout, general manager of Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd., Shanghai, and Miss Marion Louise Brodie, of Portland, Oregon, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai.

R. A. Hutchinson and J. C. Platt arrived in Shanghai per s. s. *Tenyo Maru* on Monday, September 22, where they will investigate business conditions with the purpose of establishing business in Shanghai for the Henius Company of Portland, Oregon.

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A cablegram was received at the office of the Robert Dollar Company, Shanghai, this week to the effect that J. Harold Dollar, manager of the company's business in China, has been elected vice-president of the parent company. Mr. Dollar expects to return to China on October 17.

C. F. Ross, manager of Fenner, Ross & Brown Inc., general importers and exporters of Seattle, with a branch office in Shanghai, expects to depart within a short time for a trip to the United States on business. During Mr. Ross' absence the Shanghai office will be in charge of R. E. Lunkley.

W. W. Lockwood, former general secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, and Chas. W. Harvey, associate general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., returned to Shanghai after a furlough spent in America per s. s. *Empress of Asia* on Saturday, September 20. A reception was given in their honor at the Y. M. C. A. on September 22.

W. G. Avery has arrived in Shanghai, where he will act as Far Eastern manager of the Asia Banking Corporation and take the place formerly held by Ralph Dawson, who is planning to return to America on the *Empress of Asia*. Mr. Avery was formerly executive officer in the foreign department of the Guaranty Trust Company, at New York.

The Fook Sing Flour Co.'s No. 2 mill, No. 5 Mokanshan Road, Shanghai, was completely destroyed by a fire which broke out on Monday evening, September 22. The mill, with its contents, is insured for Tls. 125,000. The attempt of the Fire Brigade to save the mill was useless but all the surroundings, godowns and their contents were saved.

T. Dai, secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, First President of the Chinese Republic, on Saturday, September 20, delivered an address at the World's Chinese Students' Federation on the subject of "Industrial Development in China." According to the speaker, China's two chief problems are the development of railways and other systems of communication and the reorganization of the currency.

According to the *New York Independent*, Senator Johnson of California will be a candidate for President of the United States next year of a new party which will have the following elements in its platform: It will be against the League of Nations, or at least against a league without reservations; it will be anti-English, pro-Irish and anti-Japanese; it will stand for public ownership of railroads and approval of the Non-partisan League.

Jun Ke-choy, vice-president of the Industrial & Commercial Bank of Hongkong and Hankow, is in Shanghai this week on business. Mr. Choy is an American returned Chinese student and the Industrial & Commercial Bank was organized by him a few years ago on American banking lines. In addition to his banking work, Mr. Choy is a writer on financial and industrial matters, several of his articles having been printed in the leading American financial publications.

Great Britain will make the reservation on the revision of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance that in case of any complications arising between Japan and the United States, she will be free from any obligation to assist Japan, according to a recent dispatch of the Japanese *Jiji* news service which quotes the *New York American* and other sources. This stipulation, it is said, will be very clearly provided for so that Great Britain will not be drawn into complications with America.

The following arrived in Shanghai per s. s. *Ecuador* on Friday, September 11: G. M. Thomas, to join the local staff of The Koster Company; Denis Maguire, John Mullen and A. J. Fournier, textile men for Andersen, Meyer & Company; C. E. Sparke, Mrs. R. W. Squires and two sons, Richard Foster, who comes to join the Grace China Company; and Archibald Dorman. Mr. Dorman comes to join the local staff of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The following appointments have been made in the American Consular Service in China: Antung, J. F. Bickford; Mukden, A. W. Pontius; Tientsin, Stuart Fuller; Chefoo, Stuart K. Lupton; Tsinanfu, C. E. Gauss; Shanghai, E. S. Cunningham; Nanking, J. K. Davis; Hankow, P. S. Heintzleman; Amoy, Mr. Carleton; Canton, Leo Borgholz. It is understood that Ransford Miller will be appointed Consul-General at Seoul and J. V. O. MacMurray, Counsellor of the United States Embassy, Tokio, has been appointed Chief of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Department of State, Washington.

The picture "Intolerance" by D. W. Griffith was produced at the Olympic Theater, Shanghai, for five consecutive nights to full houses. The first performance was given on Friday, September 19. "Intolerance" is a picture telling a story in four separate ways of how people are given to be intolerant of ideas and beliefs other than their own. Several romances are woven into the story and perhaps the most spectacular part of the entire production is the fall of Babylon. "Hearts of the World," another

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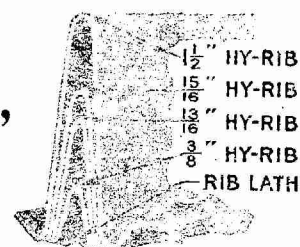
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production of D. W. Griffith is to be produced for the first time on Friday evening, September 26, at the Olympic Theater.

The opening of the Shanghai branch of the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation on October 1 in temporary quarters at No. 1 Kiukiang Road has been announced. T. V. Reilly, formerly of the Philippine National Bank, will be in charge of the local branch. The Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, whose stockholders are half Americans and half Canadians, is the outgrowth of approximately fifty years of cooperative relationship between the National Park Bank of New York and the Union Bank of Canada, the New York advisory board of the Union Bank being composed of Stuyvesant Fish, Brig.-Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Gilbert G. Thorne, directors of the National Park Bank. After an investigation of the Oreintal field by Mr. Thorne and George Wilson, New York agent of the Union Bank, branch banks of the newly formed corporation were established at San Francisco, Seattle and Yokohama. The Shanghai branch is the latest to be opened, a third Oriental branch being announced soon for Tokio. The paid-up capital and surplus of the new corporation is G. \$2,260,000.

China's Internal Peace Conference Faces Many Problems

Wang I-tang, official representative of the Chinese government at Peking, is in Shanghai this week accompanied by his secretarial staff for the purpose of negotiating peace with the Chinese Southern or Constitutional government at Canton. Wang I-tang

is staying at the residence of S. A. Hardoon on Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai. Since Mr. Wang is a representative of the militarist factions in the North, his efforts to negotiate a peace with the Southern factions has thus far been unsuccessful, both Tong Shao-yi and Sun Yat-sen refusing to come to an agreement. The Southern representatives are urging as an additional condition for the conclusion of peace in China that the Sino-Japanese Military Agreements be published in order that the Chinese people may know just what secret negotiations have taken place between the Northern militarist factions and Japan in the last four years. In addition they are demanding that the Northern government issue a statement showing the exact amount of money that Japan has advanced to China in this period. Practically all of the loans have been secret and the money has been squandered in internal warfare. The introduction of the latter elements into the controversy has tended to bring the Japanese directly into the issue and it is reported that they are active in Shanghai at the present time and are trying to act as mediators in the China trouble. The reorganization of the International Banking Consortium also introduces another element. Japan is reported to have refused to join the banking group, proposed by America, unless Manchuria and Mongolia are excluded from the pool as special Japanese "spheres." Recent developments in America regarding Japan's activities in China have had a considerable tendency in weakening the influence of Japanese militaristic policy in China, and there are reports to the effect that the Chinese Northern militarist factions now desire to throw over Japan in favor of the American-British-French point of view. The fact that the American government has unofficially repudiated the Japanese interpretation of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement and has caused the recall of Ambassador Ishii from Washington is another element that has weakened the Japanese policy of aggression in China.

The Lace Industry in China

An interesting account of lace making in China, when it first became an industry, the various methods of manufacture, different kinds of lace, etc., is contained in the July issue of *Commerce Reports*, published at Washington, D. C.

The art of lace making was first taught the Chinese women and girls about 25 years ago by foreign missionaries in the Chefoo district, and the result is that many yards of the famous "Chefoo" lace is manufactured and sold to-day, abroad and at home. Although first taught in Chefoo, Chi Hsia Hsien was the first district in which lace was extensively made. The city of Chi Hsia, the center of the district, is about 35 miles southwest of Chefoo. There torchon laces were first made of silk thread and found a limited retail market in the city of Chefoo.

In 1895 a British missionary established an institution and commercialized the lace industry. With a small beginning in local retail sales, retail exporting followed and gradually developed into wholesale transactions. About 15 years ago the making of thread laces, in addition to silk lace, was introduced, and with the use of Belgian and French patterns Chefoo first entered into competition with European laces. The

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original laces were made of silk, the industry was self-centered as Chinese-made silk thread was used. After the introduction of thread laces both linen and cotton thread were imported exclusively from England.

Chi Hsia continues to supply fully 50 per cent of the laces of this district. The finest laces come from Ching Chou, which is 30 miles west of Weihsien. This city, which was formerly in the Chefoo consular district, is now in the Tsinan district but continues largely to market its lace through Chefoo. The Ching Chou laces are the closest patterns made in Shantung province, some requiring more than 300 bobbins in their manufacture.

The principal kinds of laces manufactured in the district are torchon and Cluny, the former being marketed mainly in Australia and the latter in America. In addition a small quantity of filet lace, a new kind for the district, is made and imitation Maltese lace is also turned out to a limited extent. Torchon and Cluny laces were originally made in this district according to the general method of making bobbin lace by hand; that is, fastening the design on a specially constructed cushion. Filet lace is made by using a knitted mesh which is stretched over a frame, the pattern being embroidered with a needle.

Although there are no factories, the mission schools which teach lace making are practically on a factory basis, but in comparison with the entire lace output of the district the lace made in these schools is not an important factor.

Up to the present, exporters have been content to purchase finished laces from brokers, but the practice is now being introduced by smaller Chinese exporting firms of supplying thread to the workers and paying them for their labor. As, however, these firms find difficulty in directly importing suitable foreign thread for their purposes, little progress has been made in this method.

Laces are graded into three classes. Those falling below the third quality are rejected by responsible exporters and disposed of as job lots; it is this quality which is usually offered for sale by street peddlers in the treaty ports of China. Quality is governed, in addition to the different kinds of thread, by workmanship, cleanliness, firmness, and evenness of pattern. Cleanliness is most important, as the lace cannot be washed before it is sold. Considerable skill is required to grade laces, as only an expert can judge what the appearance will be after wear and washing.

Laces were exported in 1917 to a total value of \$592,246, as compared with \$1,125,812 in 1918.

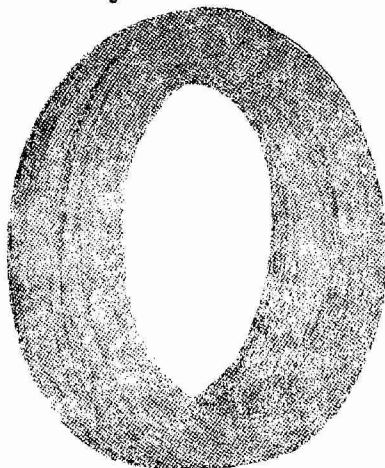
Shantung province produces almost 90 per cent of the handmade laces of China, and Chefoo is by far the most important center. Australia is the principal market, taking approximately 50 per cent of the entire output, and the United States occupies about third place, importing between 15 and 20 per cent. From the preceding figures of declared exports it will be noted what a small proportion is purchased directly from this center of manufacture.

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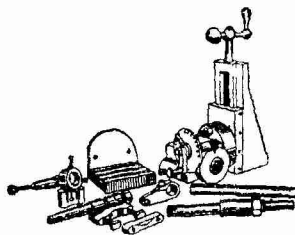


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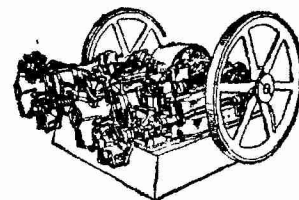
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Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japan's Grab of Shantung

From the Scranton, Pa., "Republican"

On the first page of yesterday's *Republican* appeared a telling cartoon, by McCutcheon, showing at a glance how Japan obtained title to the Chinese province of Shantung (also published in the *REVIEW* for August 23, 1919). It is not often that we find history so graphically and accurately epitomized as it is pictured by the cartoonist in what he calls "League-Alizing a Felony." First he shows terrorized China held up at the point of the pistol by a burly and ferocious individual wearing a spiked helmet and labelled Germany, and dragging away by the queue a helpless Chinaman representing Shantung. The next scene presents Germany held up at the point of the pistol by a business-like Japanese person, who has seized Shantung. In the third scene the Teuton has been eliminated, the armed figure of Japan is sitting complacently on the prostrate body of Shantung, while the United States Senate, as personified by an indignant American, points to the treaty which is headed "Guarantee of title to stolen property," exclaiming, "And I'm asked to ratify it!" All the casuistry of the diplomats cannot alter the fact that Japan has no right to Shantung. The claim that

because Japan wrested Shantung from the Teutonic robber, it is, therefore, entitled to the province, has no more validity than would that of a man who might insist that because he drove a burglar from a neighbor's house he had a right to the loot found in the burglar's possession. Those who contend that the United States Senate should ratify the peace treaty and covenant, without amendment or reservation, try to excuse the shady action of the peace conference in compounding an international felony, regarding the Shantung province, on the ground that such a course was necessary in order to secure Japan's membership in the League of Nations. As a matter of fact Japan should have been required to relinquish Shantung before it was admitted to membership in the league. If Japan refused it should have been kept outside the league on the score of unfitness, until such time as it gave practical proof of its right to associate with honorable, justice-loving nations. The leniency of the league advocates toward this act of spoliation by Japan should discount their high-sounding professions for justice and humanity. The nations that desire to unite for the preservation of the world's peace should come clean-handed to the council table. The fact that the peace conference condoned Japan's illegal seizure of Shantung shows that its work is not above suspicion, and fully warrants the determination of Senators Knox, Lodge and others

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U. S. Fleet a Menace to Japan

From the "Yorodzu" (Japanese)

The U. S. Secretary of the Navy declared that the Pacific fleet had not been organized for the purpose of threatening other countries. But the appearance of a great fleet in the Pacific cannot but be a great menace to the Orient. It is impossible for the Oriental people, who are most solicitous for the maintenance of peace, not to feel that they are confronted by a great menace.

Japanese Money and Internal War in China

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

The foreign Powers have repeatedly avowed that they will not lend money to China before internal peace has been restored. Yet a Peking report says that the legations have agreed that Japan may advance money to Peking. The report being from a Japanese source, it may not be correct. We must say, however, that no advance in any form is to be welcomed, as the new consortium remains to be formed. If the advance should be the cause of prolonging the internal war the foreign Powers will have Japan to thank for it.

What Are the Chinese People Afraid of?

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao"

Some one has written an article entitled: "What sort of a government is this?" I want to write something about: "What sort of people are we?" The traitors are doing everything they can to please the "proprietor" country. The pitiful and blind government is doing everything to please the traitors. What is the reason of the four hundred million people allowing such things to be done? Why do they allow themselves to be swayed right and left as the traitors like? Rise! Rise! Rise quickly! A tired animal rises and fights for its life. Are we inferior to common animals? Is it possible for the majority of citizens to be afraid of the handful of traitors?

Reward for "Merit" in China

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

It is a most regrettable point to note that although China is at an end of war with Germany she is still at war with herself. The causes of the internal war are many, but one of them is the declaration of war against Germany. On account of the internal war the declaration of war against Germany has resulted only in an empty name. Thus the declaration of war against Germany has brought no good while the internal war has caused us no small amount of trouble. It is now a fact, however, that the one person who has taken advantage of the declaration of a war which has brought no good to the country, is rewarded with a Grand Order of Merit. Can anything be more unfair than this? Merit, it is a myth. Suffering is the real thing.

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Japan's "Different" Position in Respect to Siberia

From the "Kokumin" (Japanese)

While the Allies are going to withdraw their troops from Siberia, it is reported that the Japanese authorities have decided to despatch more troops. This is due to the difference between the relations of Japan and of the Allies with regard to Siberia. At the outbreak of the war Great Britain, France, Italy and other countries despatched troops to Siberia for a certain object, but there is now no necessity to maintain their troops there. It is also not necessary for America to keep her troops in Siberia now that the fulfilment of her ambitions relating to the great Siberian railways has been guaranteed. But Japan stands in an entirely different position. Siberia is contiguous to Japanese territory. We have a dangerous Korea, and a special sphere of influence in Manchuria and Mongolia. The Bolshevization of Siberia means the Bolshevization of Japan. The situation in Siberia, therefore, presents a question of life or death to us. The despatch of more troops to Siberia is a timely procedure, even though it may involve a departure from the policy of other countries.

Light or Darkness Depends upon America's Action

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

The Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate has formally presented its amendments concerning Shantung to the Senate for passage. These proposed amendments will be the subject of discussion

from the 15th in the U. S. Senate. The results of the discussion will have far-reaching effect on the future of the world. The peace treaty with Germany is a document drawn up by some big Powers. It is efficient to end the war in Europe but inadequate to provide lasting peace for the world. The Shantung clauses are a blot. As to the League of Nations it is merely a new form of a clique of the big Powers. The weaker nations, for fear that they might offend the big ones, have also reluctantly joined. Their fate is, however, as uncertain as ever. This is seen by the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate, especially the Republicans. For the sake of justice and right they have proposed certain amendments to the treaty. In doing so they are trying to uphold the policy of the United States and to help China also to retain her rights. They will have done great things for the world if their amendments are passed, otherwise darkness is still ahead for the whole world.

The U. S. Naval Review

From the "Chugai Shogyo" (Japanese)

At the naval review off San Francisco the American Secretary of the Navy and the Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco exchanged courtesies on board the reviewing ship. This should be remembered by the Japanese people. While sending our congratulations to America on the naval review in the name of the world's peace and Japanese-American friendship, we regret that on that occasion the Japanese Consul-General was not on board the reviewing ship to congratulate the American authorities. The U. S. Secretary of the Navy said that the Pacific fleet would not visit the countries on the other side of the Pacific, and declared to the world that this fleet had not been organized for threatening other countries but for the vindication of the League of Nations. There have been various criticisms regarding the Pacific fleet of America. The present announcement of the Secretary of the Navy is designed not only to dispel the misunderstandings entertained by foreign countries but also to propagate to the world how solicitous America is for the preservation of the world's peace and for the protection of the League of Nations. Note the difference between this attitude and that of the Japanese statesmen and naval authorities. They emphasize the necessity of replenishing the naval forces, but why? All the reason advanced is simply that it is necessary for purposes of national defence. It goes without saying that armaments are necessary for the defence of a country. What is more, the Japanese authorities are careless enough to put up an imaginary foe. This makes foreign countries all the more suspicious of Japan's intentions. How can thus our international position be promoted? The cause of the trouble is that Japanese statesmen have no great ideal in directing their people. To say that more warships are necessary for national defence is an anachronism. Why should we not say that a stronger navy is needed to ensure the peace of the world and the liberty of mankind. Was not our plea for the abolition of all racial discrimination intended to ensure the peace of the world, to emancipate the oppressed people and to establish the great principle of co-existence among all human beings? Japanese statesmen and military authorities should take a lesson from stately declarations made by the U. S. Secretary of the Navy.

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The Great Chinese Wood Oil Industry

WITH the turning of the political spotlight of the world to the Far East, particularly in the United States, the products of China are coming in for their share of investigation, both on the part of the user and of the layman. Of probably the greatest interest to the United States is the vegetable and wood oil production since the larger per cent of the output of the product finds its consumption in America.

Much has been written of the vegetable oils but little or no accurate information has been published concerning wood oils. Since the increase of the consumption of the United States in wood oil was in 1918 more than \$5,790,000 in gold dollars and comprised 77 per cent of the total export value, an increasing demand for reliable data concerning the industry is in demand. In 1914 the United States was taking 61 per cent of the total production, increasing to 79 per cent in 1916 and falling slightly to 77 per cent in 1918.

For centuries wood oil has been used by the Chinese as a paint oil, the vast flotilla of native freight, fishing and in many cases residential junks have as their only covering coats of the cruder grades of the oil which not only acts as a preservative but also gives a bright luster to the wood.

The oil finds other uses in paints, as a dressing for leather, as a varnish for furniture, in soap making, as an adulterant in the manufacture of lacquer varnish, as an illuminant, as a waterproofing for paper, silk

gauze, pongees, and tissues, and its fatty acids have been recommended as a substitute for shellac in the making of spirit lacquers. Chinese ink of the better grades is obtained by burning the oil with a regulated amount of air.

As an adulterant with vegetable oils, D. Y. Lin, Master of Forestry of the University of Nanking, has the following to say of the product.

"This should be of special interest to merchants for adulteration with other stillingia oil, soya bean oil, peanut oil, rapeseed oil and sessamum oil, wood oil is being used to a considerable extent, and no doubt a great deal of injury has been done to foreign trade by such adulteration. Wood oil when mixed with other oils does not coagulate and is of little use."

Mr. Lin has made an extensive investigation of the wood oil industry and is working to improve its present methods of cultivation, manufacture and marketing through his position with the University of Nanking. A recent article on the subject by Mr. Lin appeared in the bulletin of the Chinese Bureau of Public Information.

"The wood oil trees, which are rapid growers, rise to about twenty feet in height and are six to ten inches in diameter, no degree of heat can affect them, they withstand droughts, and are most commonly seen in rocky situations and on the poorest soils," Mr. Lin declares. "They grow luxuriantly in the hilly country up to 2,500 feet in altitude and flourish in cold climates though often the chill makes them fruitless."

"The oil is obtained from the seeds of the tree, the aleurites, a small genus belonging to the spurge family of which there are two species, the montana

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and the *fordii*, each species occupying for the most part a different area. The *montana* occurs in South China, especially Wuchow, while the *fordii* occurs in Central and Western China and is hardier and most widely distributed of the two.

"Fully nine-tenths of the so-called wood oil for domestic and foreign use comes from the *fordii*, known as the *tuny-yu-shu*, literally the tung oil tree. The two species are different, the flowers on the *montana* being borne on the current seasons shoots at the time when the leaves are expanded and the fruit being egg-shaped, sharply pointed and unevenly ridged on the outside. In the *fordii* variety the flowers are borne at the end of the previous years shoots before the leaves open. The fruit is flattened-round, apple-like and perfectly smooth on the outside.

"The tree is deciduous, shedding its leaves in October and November, the leaves being large and cordate. In March and April the tree blossoms in great profusion with flowers of pink and yellow markings. The tree as a rule is low growing and because of its appearance with its green smooth bark and spreading branches it has been sometimes called the national tree of China.

"The wood is light, soft, and whitish in color, but when seasoned is hard and durable and not liable to crack, adapting it for use in the manufacture of trunks, fine boxes and musical instruments though a larger part of it is consumed as fuel.

"The tree grows best on hillsides, and thrives on the poorest of soils, where there is a minimum of thirty inches of rainfall. The general method of cultivation

consists of sowing seeds in the early spring, two seeds in a pot of from three to five feet in diameter, the spots being cleared of grass and the soil kept in a loosened condition for the retention of moisture. Should both seeds germinate the stronger is selected for growth.

"Sowing in seed beds and transplanting the seedlings to prepared spots on hillsides is also used but the labor involved and failures due to transplanting have made the former method the usual one.

"The trees are most generally spaced eleven feet by eleven feet or 60 trees per *mow* (a *mow* being one-sixth of an acre approximately). The age when the tree begins to bear depends to a considerable extent on the richness of the soil and the amount of rainfall it receives the first few years of planting. In some sections it produces fruit in three years, in others in five and still others seven—depending upon the varieties of the species and surrounding conditions. The usual age of fruitage, however, is from the fourth to the sixth year, continuing for a period of approximately ten years though no doubt if proper care be given it would continue to bear longer.

"The fruit is green and hidden among glossy green leaves, resembling large hickory nuts. When ripe, which is generally in the month of September, they burst open permitting the seeds to fall out. Each fruit contains three to five seeds which resemble somewhat the triangular Brazil nut in shape and color, but smaller. The fruit is gathered before perfectly ripe, placed in large iron pans about two feet in diameter and stirred about over a warm fire until

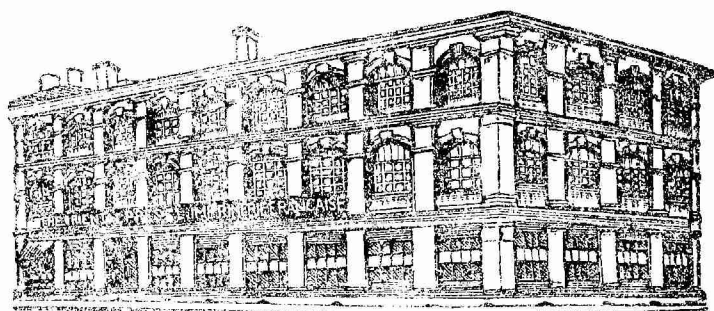
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AGENTS FOR

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parched, causing the husks to open and the seeds are extracted. The seeds are also extracted by collecting the fruit into heaps, which are covered with grass and straw allowing fermentation to set in removing the husks.

"The extraction of the oil is a simple process, the seeds being placed in a circular stone trough where they are crushed by a heavy stone roller drawn by an animal. The pulverized mass is then roasted partially in shallow pans, after which it is placed in wooden vats with wicker bottoms, and steamed over boiling water. The meal then, with the aid of an iron and straw, is made into circular cakes which are placed edgewise in a large press.

"The press being filled the extraction process begins which is usually accomplished by a system of wedges which are driven in one after the other by means of a huge battering ram until the brown, somewhat watery and heavy smelling oil is crushed out into the vat below. The oil is then collected in vessels, is slightly heated, and after being strained through coarse grass cloth, is ready for market. Often, however, the heating process is carried too far, and the oil becomes dark brown instead of retaining its desired yellow color. As a rule the oil yield is about 40 per cent of the original weight of the kernels. The refuse cakes are used as fertilizer.

"The oil is very poisonous when fresh as is the refuse of the nut. The refractive index of wood oil is higher than that of any known fatty oil. The tung kernels contain about 53 per cent of oil but the secured

yield of oil under native processes amounts to only 40 per cent.

"Often after the oil is extracted, the meal is burned to a fine ash or soot which is mixed again with the oil to make a paste for caulking boats—lime and bamboo shavings often being used as a substitute for the meal.

"The wood oil consists chiefly of the glycerides of oleic and ilaeomargaric acids. According to Fahrion it contains two to three per cent of saturated fatty acids and about ten per cent of oleic acids. Wood oil, on keeping, becomes jellified and solidifies partially. It is readily identified by its strong characteristic smell. Its specific gravity is higher than that of any known oil except castor oil. On account of its pronounced drying power, wood oil has frequently been used as a substitute for linseed oil, the drying properties of which are not as strong.

"The following rules as determining the basis of character and quality for wood oil were adopted by the New York Produce Exchange.

"Prime Chinese oil shall be pale in color (according to season's production) merchantably free from foods, dirt and moisture, the total impurities not to exceed 1 per cent; impurities not plainly adulterations up to 5 per cent shall justify rejection, but allowances are to be made by sellers for such impurities in excess of 1 per cent. Prime oils shall show with a Tagliabue viscosimeter at a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit from 7.25 upward. The oil is to satisfy the requirements of either the Bacon test or the Worstall test. It will be seen from the Bacon test that pure oil when



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solidified gives a product that is pale, firm and free from stickiness. It might be mentioned also that if small portions of it are rubbed in the hand, they should break down completely into a soft crumbly mass which should not adhere to the fingers.

"Chinese wood oil should not be confused with Japanese wood oil which is obtained from the fruit of *elaecocca vernicia*. The Japanese oil differs from the Chinese in that its specific gravity is lower and it has a lower iodine value. In polymerisation tests Japanese wood oil does not gelatinise and it is not accepted in the trade as replacing the higher quality Chinese oil.

"Practically the entire output of wood oil is produced in the provinces of Szechuen, Kweichow, Hunan and Hupeh, besides the Kwangsi product. The following table shows the total original export—a combination of total foreign and domestic export—for the whole of China (a picul is equivalent to 133 1/3 pounds):

Years	Quantities
1914	754,632 piculs
1915	635,728 "

Years	Quantities
1916	806,593 "
1917	702,203 "
1918	673,141 "

"Hankow is the chief exporting center, shipping from that port in 1918 being more than 479,640 piculs of oil or over 70 per cent of the original export for the whole of China. Wuchow is the only other exporting center of any importance but it in no way rivals Hankow.

"The total exports abroad of wood oil from China for 1914 to 1918 inclusive are expressed in Haikwan taels (Haikwan taels being worth gold \$0.62 in 1915, \$0.79 in 1916, \$1.03 in 1917 and \$1.16 in 1918).

Years	Quantities in Piculs	Haikwan Taels
1914	438,867	3,736,275
1915	310,344	3,012,343
1916	515,173	5,511,418
1917	401,361	4,835,908
1918	488,852	5,975,926

"It will be noted that China's output of wood oil, according to the statistics given, has been very irregular and on the whole has been on the decrease, for the records in 1912 show 582,815 piculs. This state of affairs, however, is due primarily to the political disturbances in the producing regions which have been almost continual in one form or another since the founding of the Republic. Take, for instance, Changsha.

"Changsha has always been one of the leading exporting centers in Central China, but in 1917 and 1918 when she experienced the worst horrors of civil strife, she exported only 15 and 151 piculs respectively. Then to this disturbed internal condition must be added the fact that practically all the European markets have been cut off since 1914.

"The countries to which wood oil is shipped are the United States, Great Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and France. The United States however has always been the greatest consumer. Her 1918 consumption in gold dollars was more than \$5,790,000 or 77 per cent of the total value exported. (This includes the large exportation through Hong-kong).

Year	Total Export	Total export to U. S. A.	Per cent total exported to U. S. A.
1914	438,867	265,983	61%
1915	310,344	215,921	69%
1916	515,173	401,725	79%
1917	401,361	301,306	75%
1918	488,852	380,436	77%

"Regarding price of wood oil, the following extract taken from a report of the Vice-Consul of Hankow written in November 1916 will be of interest:

"The Hankow market for wood oil opened in 1916 at Tls. 10.20 per picul or approximately \$7.65 U. S. currency at exchange rate at 75 per picul or 133 1/3 pounds. It remained steady until last February when political conditions in the region of production caused prices to rise until the maximum of the year or Tls. 14 (\$10.50 gold) per picul was reached. It then rapidly declined until the latter part of April when the

For Americans in China who served in the European War

The REVIEW is compiling a list of all Americans now living in China who were in service in the European war. This refers to any branch of war work, actual service in Europe, service in America, Siberia, etc. service in the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare, Chinese Labor Corps, and so on.

The purpose of this list is for reproduction in the REVIEW, for statistical purposes, and also to form the nucleus for a possible organization here of Americans who participated in the War. We already have a list of several names, but do not desire to print same until it is complete. Please fill out the attached blank and mail to the REVIEW at 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

(Name).....	(Branch of Service).....
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market value sank to Tls. 9.20 (\$6.90 gold). From May 6 to June 15 the price once more rose to Tls. 10.80 (\$8.10 gold) only to drop again to Tls. 9.60 (\$7.20 gold) in the early part of July. From this point until a figure of Tls. 11.40 (\$8.55 gold) was reached. At present the market price for wood oil is Tls. 11 (\$8.25 gold) per picul. These rather wide fluctuations in the market values were due primarily to unsettled political conditions throughout the country.

"The average price per picul for 1917 was Tls. 12.47 and that for 1918 was Tls. 10.17. It is reported that the prices this year have been unusually high. In the month of April it averaged Tls. 15.20 per picul (this included both packing estimated at Tls. 1.60 per picul and export duty at Tls. 30 per picul); but by May 31 it jumped to Tls. 19.60. It is pretty certain that such high prices will stay until internal peace is established in China."

"After having studied the subject of wood oil in a general way for some time, I cannot refrain from offering a few suggestions which in my mind should be carried out for the future development of the industry. These brief suggestions may be discussed under the following heads:

"(a) Some systematic investigation and selection of tree seeds ought to be carried out in cooperation with some commercial seed dealers and growers. As the thing stands now, the growers generally do not know whether they are getting the best and the most reliable seeds for their particular regions. Free dis-

tribution or distribution at cost of the selected seeds could be made to great advantage through agricultural societies and colleges.

"(b) Attention should be given to cultivation and artificial pruning if necessary, to retain the productive power of trees for a longer period.

"(c) In collecting fruit and seeds, some better methods ought to be devised so that too much time will not be consumed and the tree not badly damaged.

"(d) The present method of crushing the seed is too crude and consequently the waste is too great. Some simple machine ought to be devised for more thorough crushing so that the largest amount of oil could be extracted. The average secured yield of oil in most cases is seldom over 40 per cent. Now supposing a simple machine is used which is capable of extracting 50 per cent out of the maximum 53 per cent of oil, it means there is a saving of over a million taels each year.

"(e) Heating process is often carried too far with the result that the oil becomes dark brown instead of retaining the desired light yellow color. Some device for regulating such process ought to be inaugurated to offset the present haphazard way of heating.

"(f) Some facilities ought to be instituted for the benefit of the growers so that they can ship and sell their product more readily. The establishment of small local depots in the different producing centers will be desirable.

"(g) To standardize and at the same time prevent adulteration which is practised to such a great extent, the service of some authorized chemists to be supported preferably by merchants interested in the trade should be employed."—*China Bureau of Public Information.*

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton: Since our last report, the cotton trade has witnessed a succession of firm markets, which, although due in large measure to the attitude and operations of local bull clique, have carried prices well over a tael when compared with last week's quotations; while the new crop positions scored practically a corresponding advance.

Whatever may be the ultimate object of these operations, their influence has been one of the controlling factors in the market, and brought about a moderate revival of bull speculation on the part of the outside public.

As to the crop outlook, evidence has been accumulating that the long period of favorable weather which has prevailed throughout the Belt has been instrumental in bringing about a marked improvement in its conditions, especially for the late planted crops. During the week rather good progress has been made with picking, and if the present favorable weather continues for another fortnight it will bring out a large amount of cotton. For the present the movement continues slow, and we do not look for heavy receipts before October 1.

Under the circumstances, with the light before us as far as the general outlook is concerned, we feel, therefore, not disposed to advocate buying cotton and would rather recommend a waiting policy, and as far as operations for speculative purposes are concerned, great caution seems to be advisable.

Liverpool, September 12, 1919

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....	30.00	pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	14.45	"
Good Middling American, Spot.....	17.85	"
do Oct.....	18.26	"
do Jan.....	18.35	"

Market:—Steady.

New York, September 18, 1919

New York Market:—

Oct. 29.87 cents

Jan. 30.10 "

Mar. 30.14 "

Market:—Steady

Bombay, September 15, 1919

Indian Market:—

Broach new crop.....Rps. 460 per Khandy

Market:—Steady.

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi New Crop.....Tls. 33.00

Tungchow New Crop.. " 32.50

Shanghai New Crop.... " 30.00

Shanghai M. Ginned

New Crop..... " 31.00

Ningpo New Crop..... " 27.50

Market:—Steady.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah:—Market is very dull and lower prices may be expected. Reports about the new crop still continue favorable. The last business, about three weeks ago, brought the following prices:

Tussah Best.....Tls. 410

Market Chops..... " 370

China Steam Filature:—Since the 16th only a small business, at slightly lower prices, has been done for America, a falling off from the previous week, due probably to the accumulating stock on the New York market. The reluctance on the part of many firms to buy for stock or pay what holders ask, is caused by the labor troubles in America and the difficulty in obtaining the high gold dollar prices.

Grand Extra Chops.....Tls. 1060

Extra Chops..... " 1010

Medium Chops..... " 940

Tsatlees:—Since the last sale of a small lot of Market chops, nothing has been done. The Market remains very quiet, without inquiry. Holders show no inclination to encourage business.

Best Chops quoted.....Tls. 760

Market Chops..... " 720

General:—Since the 17th, a very small business has been done for Europe and India. Prices remain practically unchanged.

Kobuns.....Tls. 290

Mienchew Steam Filature " 845

Sychons " 225

Tsatlee Filature K. K. Mars..... " 605

Mienyang..... " 400

American Dollar Goes Below Par in Shanghai

Chinese exchange shops on Broadway in Shanghai on Thursday, September 25, only offered Mex \$1 in exchange for one dollar of American money. The person who wanted to exchange Chinese currency into American money only received ninety-eight cents in U. S. currency. Some idea of what this means may be gained from the fact that within the last four years an American dollar was worth more than two dollars in Chinese currency.

Lottery Shops More Profitable Than Exchange Business

Within the last few months, great numbers of the Chinese money exchange shops in the French Concession of Shanghai have been converted into shops where the various brands of Chinese lottery tickets are sold. Some of the exchange shops have given up their exchange business in favor of the sale of lottery tickets. The sale of Chinese lottery tickets in the French Concession started about a year ago when the Chinese Benevolent Association sold tickets in a lottery, the proceeds being

for the support of flood and famine refugees. Now the purchaser has quite a wide opportunity for the purchase of lottery tickets, most of the shops displaying the tickets in much the same manner that Nanking Road shops display soaps, silks, and toilet articles. Large signs, ornate and otherwise, decorate the sidewalks in front of the shops, all announcing the opportunities for sudden wealth to the person with sufficient funds for the purchase of a ticket, whether the price is fifty cents or five dollars. The shops are also quite common in the native Chinese city of Shanghai.

Viloudaki's Vegetable Oil Report

There is no change to report on our market this week, and apart from some small transactions for local consumption, we have not heard of any business having been done for export. Prices are unchanged from last week's quotations, and there is little inclination to operate on account of present high rates of exchange making c. i. f. prices; at present Tael prices of Oils too high to attract attention of buyers abroad.

Commercial and Financial Notes

It is estimated that there is approximately Yen 50,000,000 deposited by Japanese in different branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank in various cities of the United States and Hawaii Islands. The number of Japanese reported to be on the mainland of the United States is 100,000 and in Hawaii about 120,000, according to the *Japan Advertiser*. Their savings amount to about Yen 15,000,000 annually. It is the intention of these emigrants to settle in America and later enter business.

According to a recent Manila paper, the automatic installation of the new telephone exchange is practically completed. The first part of the city to be served automatically is the business district. As a beginning about 2,000 telephones will be equipped with the automatic calling method, which dispenses with operators of the central. By registering a number desired on a dial attached to the telephone transmitter, any number may be called up directly by the person calling.

With an increase of 382 per cent in sea going tonnage within the last five years, the United States is making the most tremendous move of any of the nations of the world toward building an efficient merchant marine, according to statistics recently issued in Lloyd's Shipping Register. Japan follows America with a 36 per cent increase, Norway shows an increase of 18 per cent and Great Britain's tonnage decreased 13 per cent. Mainly due to the efforts of the United States the world's tonnage has been increased from 49,454,000 tons to 50,919,000 tons and it is said that one ship in five now is American. Of the world's total tonnage in 1914, Great Britain controlled 41 per cent and the United States 4½ per cent, while in 1919 Great Britain holds 34 per cent and America 20 per cent.

According to Eldridge L. Foster, of the J. C. Whitney Company at Formosa, America imported approximately 150,000,000 pounds of tea during 1918, although her normal annual consumption is but

The Low Cost of the Ro-San Toilet

Most people are surprised at the cost of the Ro-San Toilet. It gives you all the conveniences of an expensive sewage installation and at a cost of little more than a well built commode. The price is only Tls. 25, which includes all the fittings and equipment necessary for the ordinary installation.

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The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

100,000,000 pounds. Of the amount imported by America during 1918 Japan exported 40,000,000 and Formosa 20,000,000 pounds. The grade of tea being grown in Japan has decreased in its quality and unless proper attention is paid by the producers Japan will lose her reputation as a tea producer, and America will be forced to buy her tea from Ceylon, India and Java. Mr. Foster has also stated that the tea consumption in Russia is about 12 pounds per head, 10 pounds in Australia, 8 pounds in England, while that in America is only about 1 pound which can be made double owing to the prohibition of liquor.

The organization of the American Textile Banking Company, Inc., with a fully paid-up capital and surplus of G. \$2,500,000 is of especial significance since it constitutes the initial step in the development of industrial banking in the United States. The new company acts exclusively as commercial banker for mills in the textile industry; finances raw material and merchandise requirements; and renders general banking facilities such as have been offered for many years known as factors or commission houses. In addition to the banking company another company known as the Independent Warehouses Inc., has been formed which will maintain warehouses in the important American seaports and textile centers. This organization will handle the scientific storing of cotton, wool, silk and other commodities which are stored in large volume. The Guaranty Trust Company and the Liberty National Bank of New York are interested in the new ventures.

It was announced on August 13 that the following freight rates have become effective from Pacific coast ports to Japan and China ports, also

Manila. These rates have been adopted by the Conference lines, and are a reduction from the present basis of \$14 a ton: Ammonia sulphate, \$15 wt.; ammunition, \$25 wt.; automobiles, freight, boxes, \$12 M.; acetate of lime, \$1 per 100 pounds; chassis, automobile, \$12 M.; cotton, compressed bales, \$1.35 per 100 pounds; cotton, uncompressed bales, \$1.50 per 100 pounds; flour, in sacks, \$12 wt.; glass, common window, \$12 W-M; glucose, \$12 wt.; glycerine, \$12 wt.; hardware, \$12.50 W-M; iron and steel articles, \$12 wt.; plows, \$12; railway supplies, \$12 W-M. Axles, car wheels, air brake material, guards, signal apparatus, car sills, under frames. Rope, wire, \$12 wt.; salt, in packages, \$12 wt.; soda ash 90c per 100 pounds; tin plate, \$12 wt.; tires, pneumatic, \$12.50 M.; tires, solid, \$10 M.; tobacco leaf, \$2 per 100 pounds; wood pulp, to Japan, 75c per 100 pounds; to China, Manila, 80c per 100 pounds; other cargo, \$14 W-M.

New Books and Publications

Capitalism, Bolshevism and Real Democracy

The Greater War, by George D. Herron. New York: Mitchell Kennerly, 1919. Price G. \$0.50.

THIS little book develops one main idea by means of four short chapters: The Proposed League of Nations, Germanism and Bolshevism—The Force Behind Them, Which Shall Remake the Peace—Germany or Democracy? and The Judgment Day of Democracy. The author is one of that able and conscientious, and now famous, group of men who during the Great War withdrew from the Socialist party in America.

Mr. Herron is frankly and outspokenly disappointed in the proposed League of Nations but while pointing out the various defects of the Covenant he is constructive in his criticism and advocates the adoption of the Covenant in order to gain for the nations of the world a foundation on which to build what he calls a World-Society instead of a League of Tribes, in which there shall be economic freedom and reciprocity. The present league is a league of governments and what he advocates is a league of peoples with equality of representation and acceptance of the equality of races. His remarks on the last named subject in themselves make the book decidedly worth reading.

The Main Idea above referred to is that in our present world there are three factors of modern civilization engaged in a deadly struggle, the outcome of which is to decide the future trend of world history. These are Capitalism, Bolshevism, and real Democracy, the last of which has never been given a trial any more than has Christianity. The war now going on between these three is the Greater War—the war between Germanism and democracy. "It is identical with the war between reactionary capitalism and democracy. For the reactionary capitalism of the Allied nations, if it succeed not in the utter political destruction of Germany and the seizure of German industry and trade, will straightway ally itself with a counter-revolution in Germany, making the restored Prussian power

its citadel. It is altogether to the interests of the international money-lenders, of the mobilized Ancient Appetites, to restore and preserve an autocratic Germany. Reactionary international capitalism will turn to this, in the end—in fact is already revolving this program, already tentatively planning its fulfilment." On the one side is Capitalism, as just described, on the other is Bolshevism with its proletarian dictatorship and the tyranny of the Masses as absolute and cruel in coming from below as is Capitalism from above. In neither can peace or progress be found now or ever. There remains only democracy which must be truly applied as it never has been in any country at any time. "And either we must now, through some miracle of understanding and decision, give ourselves over entirely to the democratic experiment, or our democratic theory, our fabled democratic governments, will become as dust before the whirlwind of retribution soon overtaking our alike faithless Christianity and faithless democracy." But democracy must be applied to all sides of life—politically, economically, spiritually, intellectually. We are not compartmental men. Industry, education, morals and society in all its multitudinous branches must be democratized. Then, and then only, will Capitalism and Bolshevism be overcome and the Great War and the Greater War won and the world saved.

H. F. M.

St. John's University, September 19, 1919.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: H. H. Clapp; J. Cataran, Paris; N. Hashim, New York; Mr. and Mrs. N. V. Cook, London; R. C. Grunson; Mrs. F. N. Deekhoff, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Macnabb; R. Foster, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Averback; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ellis, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Thomas, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Freeman; E. Freeman; F. H. Wiggin; S. J. Todd; A. Vogel, San Francisco; Mrs. W. Freherne; W. R. Jones; Mrs. J. Epsteen, Oakland; L. Askenase, New York; J. B. McMartin, Montreal; L. O. Bradley, Victoria; R. A. Ritchie; Joseph Milner, New York; E. Howard, England; W. R. Elliston; L. Hagood, New York; B. Machean, Yokohama; Miss C. Paul, Kobe; L. E. Martin, Boston; J. E. Good, New York; T. Hsieh, New York; G. J. Hornung, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Newberry, New York; C. H. Webb; Onvadieff; John Oswald, Great Britain; W. V. Robinson; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Kimball, Manchuria; Mrs. L. F. Perry, Manchuria; W. J. Cassidy, New York; Mrs. F. A. Kearney, Washington; Miss M. H. Corbett, Washington; H. Gray, Liverpool; T. P. McAnan; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. P. Hay, Hongkong; T. A. Van Veen; A. J. Barson, Peking; R. W. Sherren; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Biddington, London; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bragg, London; A. V. Adler, Antwerp; H. de Hessells; R. de Kat, Tientsin; R. J. Nodgaard, Chicago; Mrs. Pike; Mrs. E. Mulder, San Francisco; W. Christensen, Copenhagen; O. A. Arestrup, Copenhagen; E. Gencksiedt, Copenhagen; Mrs. C. Sonne, Copenhagen; Miss A. Lourig, Copenhagen; J. C. Peath, Portland; R. A. Hutchinson; D. C. McIntosh, New York; G. E. Sahein, New York; G. H. McMillen; T. W. D. Turne; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Anderson, San Francisco; R. C. Weher; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Barentzen, Dalny; F. M. Brooks; H. J. Edds, San Francisco; D. E. McEwen; W. Scott, Hongkong; Frank P. Deering, San Francisco; Mrs. Frank P. Deering; Miss Deering.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mrs. Watson; Miss Watson; Miss Phillips; Jacquet; H. Payne, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Stirling and child, Nanking; Mrs. A. Moutrie; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Macquire, Boston; Fournier; J. F. Mullen; Mrs. A. V. Bishop, San Francisco; Master Thomas Bishop, San Francisco; A. B. Dorman, San Francisco; A. T. Pennecard, Chungking; Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Murray, Hankow; Mrs. M. Coquard; Mr. and Mrs. George S. Hall, New York; D. J. Steinberg, New York; R. J. Reynolds, New York; C. Weisbrod, Los Angeles; Arthur Klauber, New York; C. H. House, New York; H. Rebhan, New York; Max Myer, New York; Bruno Schwartz; J. M. Speers; Mrs. J. M. Speers; Mrs. Frank M. Chrissy; Miss D. M. Rohrer; Mrs. G. M. Lanning, Tsingtao; Miss O. Poaritz, Tsingtao; G. E. Strutt, London; Mr. and Mrs. H. Echheim, Boston; W. R. Baers, Chefco; P. H. Lacon; E. O. Brownlaw; Tomlinson; B. Hemingway; Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, England; M. L. Perrin, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Little and child, England.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Peinlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuehchow on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

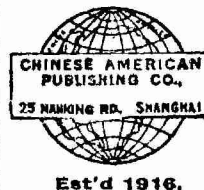
The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. \$16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. \$16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. \$273,489; \$303,960; (No record); \$482,097; \$537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$261,348; and Mex. \$274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. \$547,388 and \$485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$465,179 and \$524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. \$464,464 and \$606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

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We have now moved our offices to 25 Nanking Road (directly opposite the Walk-Over store) where we solicit your continued patronage. In our new location we will add stationery and office supplies to our book lines.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: John Courtney, Japan; Capt. O. Torgersen, Foochow; Mr. and Mrs. Schogoleff, Dalny; Miss Sochogoleff; Geo. T. Ramsay, Hankow; R. Merz, Tientsin; E. D. Forrester, Vancouver; W. R. Davison, Vancouver; W. J. Leahy, Vancouver; Capt. E. H. Casey, Vancouver; Wong Kwong, Vancouver; Paul Lambert, Newark; E. R. Cole, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Mathew, Vancouver; Cecil Mathew, Vancouver; Miss Lobban, Vancouver; Dr. and Mrs. Love and two children; Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Lennox and family, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. I. Sigal; N. Mcighbour, Tsingtao; S. Rosentool, Dairen; M. Berman, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. D. McCracken and child, England; R. L. Larsen, Tientsin; A. Johnson, Hankow; Mrs. J. B. Norton, Washington.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL,

COMMISSIONER,

DISBURSING OFFICER,

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

Nelson E. Lurton,

REPORTER, } William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, }

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5.
Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

- September 18, 1919; Cause No. 709; Hsai Chin On v. The Barkley Co.; praecipe.
- " 18, " Cause No. 710; Liddell Bros. & Co. v. The Barkley Co.; praecipe.
- " 18, " American Perfumery Company; articles of incorporation.
- " 18, " Cause No. 839; U. S. v. Schlobohm; affidavit.
- " 20, " Cause No. 840; Bernson v Hager; petition; summons.
- " 23, " Cause No. 751; In re Estate of Abigail A. Sutterle, deceased; inventory.
- " 24, " In re application of Harold H. Ashley for admission to the Bar; application; motion.

Hearings:

- September 18, 1919; Cause No. 838; U. S. v. Fredricksen.
- " 19, " Cause No. 839; U. S. v. Schlobohm.

Judgments and Orders:

- September 17, 1919; Cause No. 821; Loh Yung Che v. Abeles; judgment.
- " 18, " Cause No. 838; U. S. v. Fredricksen; sentence.
- " 19, " Cause No. 830; U. S. v. Schlobohm; fine.

Assignment for Hearing:

- October 1, 1919; Cause No. 835; In re Last Will and Testament of Christine Pauline R. Pomeroy, deceased; on admission of will to probate.



IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament
of
STANLEY BROWNING COLLINS,
Deceased.

Cause No. 833

Estate No. 303

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the above named decedent's estate in China; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 19, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

HOLLIS A. WILBUR,

4, Quinsan Gardens,
Shanghai, China.

September 20, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

Hung Jing Chi,

Plaintiff.

Cause No. 815

vs.

L. Fay Danforth,
Albert Hecker Danforth,
Grace Violet Danforth,
Fred C. Danforth,

Defendants.

Civil No. 279

SUMMONS TO ANSWER

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendants—

L. FAY DANFORTH,
ALBERT HECKER DANFORTH,
GRACE VIOLET DANFORTH,
FRED C. DANFORTH,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify them to be and appear before this Court on or before the thirtieth day after service hereof to file their written answer thereto on oath.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE EDWARD D. WHITE, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, at Shanghai, China, this twenty-seventh day of August, 1919.

(SEAL)

JAMES P. CONNOLLY
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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